

UNITED STATES' LIBERTY
ALMANACK,
FOR
1845.

WASHINGTONIAN LIBERTY PLEDGE.

"I can only say that there is not a man living, who wishes more sincerely than I do, to see some plan adopted for the abolition of it, [slavery] but there is only one



proper and effectual mode by which it can be accomplished, that is by Legislative authority and this as far as my suffrage will go shall not be wanting."

COMPILED BY W. B. JARVIS

PRINTED BY THRALL & GLOVER, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

WHAT HAS THE NORTH TO DO WITH SLAVERY

IN DOLLARS AND CENTS.

Look at these facts. The nation is divided into two terms of labor.—The *free labor* system covering only the *slave labor* system covers three-fifths of its territory. The free labor system more than supports itself, while the slave-labor impoverishes, degrades, exhausts, and sinks to wretchedness three-fifths of the geographical limits of the nation.—This has a deleterious effect upon the free states.—A great internal trade is carried on between the North and South; we purchase their products for sale, ship a portion to foreign countries, and keep the rest for our own use, but we sell many millions worth more to them annually, than we buy of them; the balance of which is a *total loss* to the North. Their slave-labor system, not producing enough annually to meet its expenditures, renders them incompetent to pay the balance; indeed, it takes all this balance to supply the deficiencies in their system. A committee was formed after the great breakdown in 1837; to ascertain as far as possible the amount that the North has lost to the South for an indefinite period; and the results are truly startling.

Maine, N. Hampshire, and Vermont, lost about \$162,000,000 Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, \$196,000,000 New York, \$200,000,000. New Jersey, \$13,000,000. Philadelphia, \$79,000,000; and Ohio, \$87,000,000.

Thus our Manufacturers, Merchants, and Capitalist, have been prostrated and ruined, every five or six years during the last forty, and the effects have fallen back upon the Mechanics "Farmers," and laborers. This originated that wicked and miserable bankrupt, law.—"When the wicked bear rule the people mourn." Look at another source of taxation as the consequence of that impoverishing slave labor system—it renders them incompetent to bear their proportion of the expenses of the general government.—Hence 13,666,666 dollars out of every 33,000,000 that the government expends—which is their constitutional proportion, is in fact, if not in form, thrown annually upon the free labor portion of the country. Nothing is plainer, than, that if it does not support itself, it fails in paying its proportion of governmental expenses. This is not all. When your money has filled the treasury, *how has it been appropriated?* Look at the following facts.

For Presidents S. over N. \$700,000. For Vice do., S. over N. \$59,000. Judges of the Supreme Court S. over N. \$100,000, Foreign Ministers, 30 last, S. over N. 1,000,000. Foreign

(Continued on 3d page of cover.)

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1844.

17 May 1991

Special Call.
Anti-slavery

ECLIPSES IN 1845.

- 1st. Of the Sun May 6th at 2h 17m m, therefore, invisible in America. The sun will be seen eclipsed at London about $4\frac{3}{4}$ digits; at Edinburg 5 4-5 digits; at Dublin in Ireland 5 5-8 digits.
- 2d. A transit of γ Mercury, visible over three fourths of the globe, passing over the Sun's disc May the 8th.
- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------------|
| First contact of limbs, | 10h 47m | Morning. |
| Least distance of centres 9' 11" 2 3 | | Evening. |
| Last contact of limbs, | 5 18 | Mean time. |
- 3d. Of the Moon, May 21st, total at 10h 22m m, therefore invisible in America.
- 4th. Of the Sun October 30th at 6h 40m e, the Sun will be annuallarly and centrallv eclipsed on the meridian at noon, in Latitude 75 deg. 39 min. south. and longitude 172 deg. 42 min. east of Greenwich. Invisible in all the northern hemisphere.
- 5th. Of the Moon November 13th, mostly visible.
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------------|
| First contact with penumbra, | 4h 25m | } Even Mean time. |
| First contact with the shadow, | 5 38 | |
| Middle of the Eclipse, | 7 17 | |
| Last contact with the shadow, | 8 56 | |
| Last contact with penumbra, | 10 9 | |
- Digits eclipsed 11, on the Moon's northern limb.

MAHOMEDAN vs. CHRISTIAN SLAVERY.

"Slaves in Mahometan countries (says Sir J. Malcolm in his sketches of Persia,) are only liable for any crimes they may commit, to HALF the punishment to which the freeman would be subject. The law proceeds on the ground of their not being supposed on a par as to knowledge, or civic ties, with other parts of the community." Might not CHRISTIAN slaveholders and legislators in our own land, learn a lesson of justice from these Mahomedans, to whom they appear so anxious to send that which teaches that where much is given, much will be required, and vice versa.

E
449
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1844

JANUARY, 1st MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1845.

Cast down, great God, the fanes
That, to unhallowed gaines,
Round us have risen—
Temples whose PRIESTHOOD pore
Moses and Jesus o'er,
Then bolt the BLACK MAN'S door
The poor man's prison!

PIERPONT

MOON'S PHASES

- Last Qr 1d 9h 49m M ● Full Moon 23d 3h 48m M
● New Moon 8d 1h 40m M ● Last Qr 30m 8h 23m E
● First Qr. 15d 3h 19m M

| D | D | MISCELLANEOUS. | ☺ rises | ☺ sets | ● south | ●ris & sets | ● governs |
|----|--------|-------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|----------------|--------------|
| M | W | | | | | | |
| 1 | we 4 | Circumcision | 7 23 | 4 37 | 5 41 | morn | reins |
| 2 | thr 5 | Battle of Trenton 1777 | 7 23 | 4 37 | 6 31 | 0 57 | kidneys |
| 3 | fri 6 | snow showers | 7 23 | 4 37 | 7 23 | 2 04 | loins |
| 4 | sat 7 | ☉ runs low south | 7 22 | 4 38 | 8 20 | 3 14 | &c. |
| 5 | E 1 | ☽ rises 5 3 M | 7 22 | 4 38 | 9 21 | 4 23 | thighs |
| 6 | mo 2 | Christmas Old Stile | 7 21 | 4 39 | 10 24 | 5 30 | hams |
| 7 | tue 3 | ☿ rises 3 10 M | 7 21 | 4 39 | 11 26 | 6 27 | knees |
| 8 | we 4 | Battle N. Orleans 1815 | 7 20 | 4 40 | even | ☉set | &c. |
| 9 | thr 5 | Hard frost | 7 20 | 4 40 | 1 26 | 6 56 | legs |
| 10 | fri 6 | Stamp act passed 1765 | 7 19 | 4 41 | 2 21 | 8 09 | ankles |
| 11 | sat 7 | cold and dry | 7 19 | 4 41 | 3 12 | 9 17 | feet |
| 12 | E 1 | ☉ slow 8m | 7 18 | 4 42 | 4 00 | 10 22 | toes |
| 13 | mo 2 | Steam B Lexington | 7 17 | 4 43 | 4 47 | 11 27 | head |
| 14 | tue 3 | [br. 140 lives lost '40 | 7 17 | 4 43 | 5 32 | morn | face |
| 15 | we 4 | ☽ rises 5 24 M | 7 16 | 4 44 | 6 18 | 0 27 | neck |
| 16 | thr 5 | Mars rises 3 7 M | 7 15 | 4 45 | 7 4 | 1 22 | & |
| 17 | fri 6 | Franklin born 1706 | 7 15 | 4 45 | 7 50 | 2 22 | throat |
| 18 | sat 7 | Bat. of Cowpens 1781 | 7 14 | 4 46 | 8 38 | 3 16 | arms |
| 19 | E 1 | ☉ runs high north | 7 13 | 4 47 | 9 47 | 4 10 | hands |
| 20 | mo 2 | ☉ centers ♈ aquarius | 7 12 | 4 48 | 10 15 | 4 58 | breast |
| 21 | tue 3 | Louis 16th beh. 1793 | 7 11 | 4 49 | 11 03 | 5 43 | and |
| 22 | we 4 | showers, snow | 7 10 | 4 50 | 11 51 | 6 22 | lungs |
| 23 | thr 5 | sleet or rain | 7 09 | 4 51 | norn | ●rise | heart |
| 24 | frid 6 | ☽ rises 5 36 M | 7 08 | 4 52 | 0 38 | 6 39 | midriff |
| 25 | sat 7 | Conversion of St Paul | 7 07 | 4 53 | 1 24 | 7 40 | liver |
| 26 | E 1 | Bonaparte leaves El- | 7 06 | 4 54 | 2 09 | 8 42 | and |
| 27 | mo 2 | ☿ ris. 2 51 M [ba 1915 | 7 05 | 4 55 | 2 54 | 9 46 | bowels |
| 28 | tue 3 | Peter the Great d. 1725 | 7 04 | 4 56 | 3 40 | 10 50 | reins |
| 29 | we 4 | Constantinop'e b. 1730 | 7 03 | 4 57 | 4 28 | 11 54 | kidneys |
| 30 | thu 5 | more moderate | 7 02 | 4 58 | 5 18 | norn | loins |
| 31 | frid 6 | Sirius south 9 58 E | 7 01 | 4 59 | 6 12 | 1 01 | &c. |

FEBRUARY 2d MONTH, 28 DAYS, 1845.

Men! whose boast it is that ye
Come of fathers brave and free,
If there breathe on earth a slave—
Are ye truly free and brave?
If you do not feel the chain,
When it works a brother's pain
Are ye not base slaves indeed—
Slaves unworthy to be freed?

MOON'S PHASES.

● New Moon 6d 1h 2m E ● Full Moon 22d 1h 14m M
● First Qr. 13d 11h 28m E

| D | D | MISCELLANEOUS. | ☉ | ☉ | ● | ☾ | ☾ |
|----|-------|-----------------------------|-------|------|-------|--------|-----------|
| M | W | | rises | sets | south | & sets | governs |
| 1 | sat 7 | ☾ south 100w sth. ☾ | 7 00 | 5 0 | 7 08 | 2 07 | ☾ thighs |
| 2 | E 1 | Purifi. or Candlemas | 6 59 | 5 1 | 8 0 | 3 13 | ☾ hams |
| 3 | mo 2 | ☿ rises 5 47 M | 6 58 | 5 2 | 9 10 | 4 14 | ☿ knees |
| 4 | tue 3 | ♂ sets 2 51 M | 6 57 | 5 3 | 10 11 | 5 07 | &c. |
| 5 | we 4 | <i>expect a change</i> | 6 56 | 5 4 | 11 10 | 5 53 | ☿ legs |
| 6 | thr 5 | ☉ slow 14m | 6 55 | 5 5 | even | ☾ sets | ☾ ankles |
| 7 | fri 6 | Sirius south 9 30 E | 6 54 | 5 6 | 0 56 | 6 55 | ☿ feet |
| 8 | sat 7 | 7* set 1 26 M | 6 53 | 5 7 | 1 48 | 8 02 | ☾ toes |
| 9 | E 1 | Harrison born 1773 | 6 52 | 5 8 | 2 37 | 9 08 | ☿ head |
| 10 | mo 2 | <i>after slight showers</i> | 6 51 | 5 9 | 3 24 | 10 14 | ☾ and |
| 11 | tue 3 | Dewitt Clinton d. 1828 | 6 49 | 5 11 | 4 10 | 11 12 | ☾ face |
| 12 | we 4 | <i>becomes moderate</i> | 6 48 | 5 12 | 4 57 | morn | ☿ neck |
| 13 | thr 5 | Com. Hall died 1843 | 6 47 | 5 13 | 5 44 | 0 10 | ☾ throat |
| 14 | fri 6 | Valentine's Day ☾ | 6 46 | 5 14 | 6 32 | 1 06 | ☾ arms |
| 15 | sat 7 | ☿ rises 5 55 M | 6 45 | 5 15 | 7 20 | 2 02 | ☾ hands |
| 16 | E 1 | ♂ rises 2 40 M | 6 43 | 5 17 | 8 09 | 2 52 | &c. |
| 17 | mo 2 | Peace with G. B 1815 | 6 42 | 5 18 | 8 57 | 3 38 | ☾ breast |
| 18 | tue 3 | M. Luthur di. 1546 | 6 41 | 5 19 | 9 45 | 4 31 | ☾ lungs |
| 19 | we 4 | <i>continues mild</i> | 6 40 | 5 20 | 10 32 | 4 57 | ☾ heart |
| 20 | thr 5 | ☉ slow 14 m | 6 38 | 5 22 | 11 19 | 5 30 | ☾ midriff |
| 21 | fri 6 | Day's length 10h 46m | 6 37 | 5 23 | morn | 6 02 | &c. |
| 22 | sat 7 | Washington born 1732 | 6 36 | 5 24 | 0 05 | ☾ rise | ☾ liver |
| 23 | E 1 | Mars rises 2 33 M | 6 35 | 5 25 | 0 50 | 7 38 | ☾ bowels |
| 24 | mo 2 | Venus rises 5,56 M | 6 34 | 5 26 | 1 38 | 8 41 | ☾ reins |
| 25 | tue 3 | Warsaw taken 1831 | 6 33 | 5 27 | 2 26 | 9 47 | ☾ kidney |
| 26 | we 4 | Sirius South 8 14 E | 6 32 | 5 28 | 3 16 | 10 55 | ☾ loins |
| 27 | thr 5 | <i>appears like rain</i> | 6 30 | 5 30 | 4 08 | 12 00 | &c. |
| 28 | fri 6 | *7 set 0 16 M ☾ | 6 29 | 5 31 | 5 01 | morn | ☾ thighs |

The planet ☿ will be the morning star until the 18th May,
evening star the balance of the year.

MARCH, 3d MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1845.

Women! who shall one day bear
Sons, to breathe "Columbia's" air,
If ye hear without a blush,
Deeds to make the roused blood rush,
Like red lava through your veins,
For your sisters now in chains;
Answer! are yom fit to be
Mothers of the brave and free?

MOON'S PHASES.

☾ Last Qr. 1d 4h 41m M ☽ Full Moon 23d 2h 47m E
☾ New Moon 8d 1h 4 mm ☽ Last Qr. 30d 11h 28m M
☾ First Qr. 15d 8h 21m E

| D M | D W | MISCELLANEOUS. | ☾ rises | ☾ sets | ☽ south | rises & sets. | ☽ governs |
|--------|--------|------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1 | sat 7 | 1st Ohio Legisla 1803 | 6 26 | 5 34 | 6 02 | 1 05 | ☽ thighs |
| 2 | E 1 | J. Wesley died 1791 | 6 25 | 5 35 | 7 00 | 2 06 | ☽ hams |
| 3 | mo 2 | ☾ slow 12m ☽ in peri | 6 24 | 5 36 | 8 00 | 3 00 | ☽ knees |
| 4 | tue 3 | ☾ clouds appear | 6 22 | 5 38 | 8 57 | 3 47 | ☽ &c. |
| 5 | we 4 | 7* set at midnight | 6 21 | 5 39 | 9 53 | 4 30 | ☽ legs |
| 6 | thr 5 | Col. Crocket kl. 1836 | 6 20 | 5 40 | 10 46 | 5 07 | ☽ ankles |
| 7 | fri 6 | ☾ and threaten rain | 6 18 | 5 42 | 11 36 | 5 40 | ☽ feet |
| 8 | sat 7 | ☾ slow 11m | 6 17 | 5 43 | even | ☽ sets | ☽ toes |
| 9 | E 1 | Days length 11h 26 m | 6 16 | 5 44 | 1 14 | 7 53 | ☽ head |
| 10 | mo 2 | ☾ and perhaps blustry | 6 14 | 5 46 | 2 02 | 8 56 | ☽ face |
| 11 | tue 3 | Elec. in N. Hampshire | 6 13 | 5 47 | 2 49 | 9 56 | ☽ neck |
| 12 | we 4 | Regulus south 10 38 E | 6 12 | 5 48 | 3 36 | 10 55 | ☽ and |
| 13 | thr 5 | warm and pleasant ☾ | 6 10 | 5 50 | 4 24 | 11 52 | ☽ throat |
| 14 | fri 6 | ☽ runs high north for | 6 09 | 5 51 | 5 13 | morn | ☽ harms |
| 15 | sat 7 | A. Jackson born 1767 | 6 07 | 5 53 | 6 02 | 0 43 | ☽ hands |
| 16 | E 1 | ☽ in apogee the season | 6 06 | 5 54 | 6 50 | 1 31 | ☽ breast |
| 17 | mo 2 | St. Patrick's Day | 6 05 | 5 55 | 7 37 | 2 13 | ☽ lungs |
| 18 | tue 3 | 7* set 11 5 E | 6 03 | 5 56 | 8 24 | 2 52 | ☽ &c. |
| 19 | we 4 | expect slight changes | 6 02 | 5 58 | 9 11 | 3 27 | ☽ heart |
| 20 | thr 5 | ☽ enters ♈ Aries DAY | 6 00 | 6 00 | 9 57 | 4 00 | ☽ midriff |
| 21 | fri 6 | NIGHT EQUAL | 5 59 | 6 01 | 10 43 | 4 31 | ☽ liver |
| 22 | sat 7 | ☾ slow 8m | 5 58 | 6 02 | 11 30 | 5 00 | ☽ bowels |
| 23 | E 1 | EASTER DAY | 5 57 | 6 03 | morn | ☽ rise | ☽ reins |
| 24 | mo 2 | Qu. Elizabeth di. 1603 | 5 56 | 6 04 | 0 18 | 7 24 | ☽ and |
| 25 | tue 3 | Days length 12h 12m | 5 55 | 6 05 | 1 09 | 8 42 | ☽ kidneys |
| 26 | we 4 | warm but soon ☾ | 5 53 | 6 07 | 2 02 | 9 46 | ☽ loins |
| 27 | thr 5 | ☽ in perig. [shot 1814 | 5 52 | 6 08 | 2 58 | 10 56 | ☽ &c. |
| 28 | fri 6 | Gen. Hull cond. to be | 5 50 | 6 10 | 3 56 | 11 58 | ☽ thighs |
| 29 | sat 7 | ☽ runs low south | 5 49 | 6 11 | 4 56 | morn | ☽ hams |
| 30 | E 17* | sets 10 27 E | 5 47 | 6 13 | 5 55 | 0 55 | ☽ knees |
| 31 | mo 2 | changes to showers | 5 46 | 6 14 | 6 52 | 1 45 | ☽ &c. |

APRIL, 4th MONTH, 30 DAYS, 1845.

Is true freedom but to break
Fetters for our own dear sake,
And with heathen hearts forget
That we owe mankind a debt?
No! True Freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear,
And with heart and hand to be
Earnest to make others free.

MOON'S PHASES

● New Moon 6d 1h 32m E | ● Full Moon 22d 1h 40m M
● First Qr 14d 3h 51m E | ● Last Qr. 28d 5h 48m E

| D M | D W | MISCELLANEOUS | ☾ rises | ☾ sets | ● south | ☾ rise & sets | ● governs |
|--------|--------|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 1 | tue 3 | All fools day | 5 45 | 6 15 | 7 47 | 2 27 | ≈ legs |
| 2 | we 4 | Elec. in R. Island | 5 44 | 6 16 | 8 40 | 3 06 | ankles |
| 3 | thr 5 | <i>pleasant for a time</i> | 5 43 | 6 17 | 9 30 | 3 39 | ✕ feet |
| 4 | fri 6 | Harrison died 1841 | 5 42 | 6 18 | 10 18 | 4 11 | toes |
| 5 | sat 7 | ☾ rises 1 43 M | 5 40 | 6 20 | 11 06 | 4 42 | ☾ head |
| 6 | E 1 | <i>but changes a little</i> | 5 39 | 6 21 | 11 53 | ☾ sets | and |
| 7 | mo 2 | Elec. in Connecticut | 5 38 | 6 22 | even | 7 42 | face |
| 8 | tue 3 | Regulus south 8 48 E | 5 36 | 6 24 | 1 28 | 8 42 | ☾ neck |
| 9 | we 4 | <i>to showers</i> ☾ | 5 35 | 6 25 | 2 16 | 9 40 | throat |
| 10 | thr 5 | U. S. Bank incor 1816 | 5 34 | 6 27 | 3 05 | 10 35 | ☾ arms |
| 11 | fri 6 | Bonaparte abd. 1814 | 5 32 | 6 28 | 3 54 | 11 24 | hands |
| 12 | sat 7 | H. Clay born 1777 | 5 31 | 6 29 | 4 42 | morn | ☾ breast |
| 13 | E 1 | ☾ apogee <i>appear</i> | 5 29 | 6 31 | 5 30 | 0 08 | lungs |
| 14 | mo 2 | VEGETATION BEGINS | 5 28 | 6 32 | 6 17 | 0 48 | &c. |
| 15 | tue 3 | ☾ and Clock agree | 5 27 | 6 33 | 7 03 | 1 24 | ☾ heart |
| 16 | we 4 | 7* set 8 22 E | 5 26 | 6 34 | 7 48 | 1 57 | midriff |
| 17 | thr 5 | Elec. in Virginia | 5 25 | 6 35 | 8 34 | 2 28 | ☾ liver |
| 18 | fri 6 | Lord Byron died 1824 | 5 24 | 6 36 | 9 20 | 2 56 | and |
| 19 | sat 7 | Battle Lexington 1775 | 5 22 | 6 38 | 10 07 | 3 27 | bowels |
| 20 | E 1 | Cabinet exploded 1831 | 5 21 | 6 39 | 10 57 | 3 57 | ≈ reins |
| 21 | mo 2 | ☾ enters ☾ Taurus | 5 20 | 6 40 | 11 50 | 4 31 | kidney |
| 22 | tue 3 | <i>wind or showers</i> | 5 19 | 6 41 | morn | ☾ sets | ☾ loins |
| 23 | we 4 | Moon runs high north | 5 18 | 6 42 | 0 46 | 8 42 | &c. |
| 24 | thr 5 | ☾ in perigee ☾ | 5 17 | 6 43 | 1 45 | 9 48 | ☾ thighs |
| 25 | fri 6 | St Mark, | 5 15 | 6 45 | 2 46 | 10 48 | hams |
| 26 | sat 7 | ☾ rises 8 34 E | 5 14 | 6 46 | 3 47 | 11 41 | ☾ knees |
| 27 | E 1 | <i>warm and pleasant</i> | 5 13 | 6 47 | 4 47 | morn | &c. |
| 28 | mo 1 | Days length 13h 36m | 5 12 | 6 48 | 5 44 | 0 28 | ≈ legs |
| 29 | tue 1 | 7* set 8 34 E | 5 10 | 6 50 | 6 37 | 1 04 | ankles |
| 30 | we 4 | Washington in.p. 1789 | 5 09 | 6 51 | 7 28 | 1 42 | ✕ feet |

MAY, 5th MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1845.

They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves, who will not chose
Hate, scoffing and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink,
From the truth she needs must think,
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

J. R. LOWEL.

MOON'S PHASES

☉ New Moon 6d 4h 25m M Full Moon 21d 10h 26m M
☾ First Qr. 14d 8h 36m M ☾ Last Qr. 28d 0h 53m M

| D | D | MISCELLANEOUS. | ☉ | ☉ | ☉ | ☉ | ☉ | ☉ |
|----|-------|-------------------------|--------|-------|--------|--------|------|----------|
| M | W | | rises. | sets. | souths | & sets | rise | Moon |
| | | | | | | | | governs. |
| 1 | thr 5 | Sts Philip and James | 5 08 | 6 52 | 8 16 | 2 18 | | toes |
| 2 | fri 6 | ♂ rises 0 56 M | 5 07 | 6 53 | 9 03 | 2 44 | | head |
| 3 | sat 7 | Inv. of the Cross | 5 06 | 6 54 | 9 49 | 3 15 | | and |
| 4 | E 1 | warm and pleasant | 5 04 | 6 56 | 10 35 | 3 46 | | face |
| 5 | mo 2 | Napoleon died 1821 | 5 03 | 6 57 | 11 22 | 4 18 | | neck |
| 6 | tue 3 | ☉ eclipsed invisible | 5 02 | 6 58 | even | ☉ sets | | throat |
| 7 | we 4 | ☉ runs high north ☾ | 5 01 | 6 59 | 1 00 | 8 26 | | arms |
| 8 | thr 5 | transit of Mercury vis. | 5 00 | 7 00 | 1 47 | 9 16 | | hands |
| 9 | fri 6 | GOOD CORN PLANTING | 4 59 | 7 01 | 2 36 | 10 04 | | &c. |
| 10 | sat 7 | Mars rises 1 42 M | 4 58 | 7 02 | 3 24 | 10 46 | | breast |
| 11 | E 1 | Regulus south 10 47 E | 4 57 | 7 03 | 4 11 | 11 22 | | lungs |
| 12 | mo 2 | some time | 4 56 | 7 04 | 4 57 | 12 00 | | heart |
| 13 | tue 3 | Vaccination dis. 1796 | 4 55 | 7 05 | 5 42 | morn | | midriff |
| 14 | we 4 | Landing at Jamestown | 4 54 | 7 06 | 6 26 | 0 29 | | &c. |
| 15 | thr 5 | afterwardsexpect[1607 | 4 53 | 7 07 | 7 11 | 0 58 | | liver |
| 16 | fri 6 | ♀ in sup. ☉ | 4 52 | 7 08 | 7 57 | 1 28 | | bowels |
| 17 | sat 7 | Days length 14h 18m | 4 51 | 7 09 | 8 44 | 1 55 | | reins |
| 18 | E 1 | Bonap. cr. emp. 1804 | 4 50 | 7 10 | 9 34 | 2 27 | | kidneys |
| 19 | mo 2 | a change | 4 50 | 7 10 | 10 30 | 3 01 | | loins |
| 20 | tue 3 | La Fayette died 1834 | 4 49 | 7 11 | 11 27 | 3 42 | | &c. |
| 21 | we 4 | ☉ enters ♊ Gemini ☾ | 4 48 | 7 12 | morn | ☉ rise | | thighs |
| 22 | thr 5 | [form cons. U.S. 1787 | 4 47 | 7 13 | 0 28 | 8 34 | | hamis |
| 23 | fri 6 | Conv. met at Phil. to | 4 46 | 7 14 | 1 32 | 9 33 | | knees |
| 24 | sat 7 | Queen Vic. born 1819 | 4 46 | 7 14 | 2 34 | 10 21 | | &c. |
| 25 | E 1 | ☉ runs low south | 4 45 | 7 15 | 3 34 | 11 06 | | legs |
| 26 | mo 2 | Calvin died 1564 | 4 44 | 7 16 | 4 31 | 11 42 | | ankles |
| 27 | tue 3 | Spica south 3 50 E | 4 44 | 7 16 | 5 25 | morn | | feet |
| 28 | we 4 | Arcturus south 9 44 E | 4 43 | 7 17 | 6 14 | 0 14 | | and |
| 29 | thr 5 | warm and dry | 4 42 | 7 18 | 7 02 | 0 46 | | toes |
| 30 | fri 6 | ♂ rises 0 56 M | 4 42 | 7 18 | 7 48 | 1 14 | | head |
| 31 | sat 7 | Days length 14h 78m | 4 41 | 7 19 | 8 34 | 1 49 | | face |

From each, and all, if God hath not forsaken
Our land and left us to an evil choice,
Loud as the summer's thunder-bolt shall waken
A peoples voice!
Oh, let that voice go forth! the bondmen sighing
By Santee's wave, in Mississippi's cane,
Shall feel the hope within his bosom, dying,
Revive again.
Oh, for your ancient freedom, pure and holy,
For the deliverance of a groaning earth,
For the wronged captive, bleeding, crush'd and low!
(WHITTIER.) Let it go forth!

MOON'S PHASES.

● New Moon 4d 7h 36m E ● Full Moon 19d 5h 46m E
● First Qr. 12d 10h 11m E ● Last Qr. 26d 9h 55m M

| D | D | MISCELLANEOUS | ☉ rises | ☉ sets | ☿ souths | ☿ rise ☿ sets | ♂ governs. |
|----|-----|---------------------------|---------|--------|----------|------------------|------------|
| M | W | | | | | | |
| 1 | E | 6 Days length 14h 38m | 4 41 | 7 19 | 9 20 | 2 20 | ♂ neck |
| 2 | mo | 7 ☉ fast 3m ☾ | 4 40 | 7 20 | 10 07 | 2 53 | throat |
| 3 | tue | 1 ♂ south 4 43 m | 4 39 | 7 21 | 10 55 | 3 34 | &c. |
| 4 | we | 2 pleasant showers | 4 39 | 7 21 | 11 43 | ☉ sets | ♂ arms |
| 5 | thr | 3 ☉ runs high north | 4 38 | 7 22 | even | 8 00 | hands |
| 6 | fri | 4 P. Henry died 1799 | 4 38 | 7 22 | 1 30 | 8 44 | ☉ breast |
| 7 | sat | 5 Arcturus south 9 6 m | 4 38 | 7 22 | 2 07 | 9 21 | lungs |
| 8 | E | 6 Cholera in Amer. 1832 | 4 37 | 7 23 | 2 54 | 9 58 | &c. |
| 9 | mo | 7 ♀ sets 7 54 m | 4 37 | 7 23 | 3 33 | 10 30 | ☉ heart |
| 10 | tue | 1 warm and dry | 4 37 | 7 23 | 4 22 | 10 58 | midriff |
| 11 | we | 2 St. Barnabas | 4 36 | 7 24 | 5 06 | 11 17 | ☉ liver |
| 12 | thr | 3 ♀* rise 2 44 m | 4 36 | 7 24 | 5 50 | 11 55 | bowels |
| 13 | fri | 4 Luther excom. 1520 | 4 36 | 7 24 | 6 36 | morn | ☉ reins |
| 14 | sat | 5 for some time | 4 35 | 7 25 | 7 23 | 0 26 | and |
| 15 | E | 6 Washington el. gen. '75 | 4 35 | 7 25 | 8 14 | 0 56 | kidneys |
| 16 | mo | 7 then changes a little ☾ | 4 35 | 7 25 | 9 09 | 1 34 | ☉ loins |
| 17 | tue | 1 Bat. of Bunkerhill '75 | 4 35 | 7 25 | 10 08 | 2 17 | &c. |
| 18 | we | 2 war dec. Eng. 1812 | 4 35 | 7 25 | 11 10 | 3 03 | ♀ thighs |
| 19 | thr | 3 Bat. Waterloo 1815 | 4 35 | 7 25 | morn | ☉ rise | hams |
| 20 | fri | 4 Vic. cr. Queen 1837 | 4 35 | 7 25 | 0 14 | 8 11 | ☉ knees |
| 21 | sat | 5 ☉ enters ☉ Cancer | 4 35 | 7 25 | 1 17 | 8 58 | &c. |
| 22 | E | 6 Longest days 14h 50m | 4 35 | 7 25 | 2 17 | 9 40 | ☉ legs |
| 23 | mo | 7 Mars south 3 53 m | 4 35 | 7 25 | 3 14 | 10 15 | ankles |
| 24 | tue | 1 Nat. of St. John Bap. | 4 35 | 7 25 | 4 07 | 10 50 | ☉ feet |
| 25 | we | 2 thermometer ranges | 4 35 | 7 25 | 4 57 | 11 21 | toes |
| 26 | thr | 3 Geo. IV. died 1830 | 4 35 | 7 25 | 5 45 | 11 52 | ☉ head |
| 27 | fri | 4 ♀* rise 1 45 m | 4 35 | 7 25 | 6 32 | morn | face |
| 28 | sat | 5 Madison died 1836 | 4 36 | 7 24 | 7 18 | 0 24 | ♂ neck |
| 29 | E | 6 St Peter ☾ | 4 36 | 7 24 | 8 05 | 0 58 | and |
| 30 | mo | 2 fr 90 to 95° in shade | 4 36 | 7 24 | 8 52 | 1 35 | throat |

JULY, 7th MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1845.

Are you republicans?—away!
 'Tis blasphemy the word to say.
 You talk of freedom? Out for shame,
 Your lips contaminate the name.
 How dare you prate of public good,
 Your hands besmear'd with human blood?
 How dare you lift your hands to heav'n
 And ask and hope to be forgiven?
 How dare you breath the wounded air,
 That wafts to heaven the Negro's prayer.

MOON'S PHASES.

● New Moon 4d 10h 58m M | ● Full Moon 19d 0h 30m M
 ● First Qr. 12d 8h 50m M | ● Last Qr. 25d 9h 48m E

| D | D | MISCELLANEOUS. | ☉ | ☉ | ● | ● | ● |
|----|-------|--------------------------|-------|------|-------|--------|---------|
| M | W | | rises | sets | south | rise | governs |
| | | | | | | sets | |
| 1 | tue 3 | ☉ sets 8 20 E | 4 37 | 7 23 | 9 40 | 2 15 | arms |
| 2 | we 4 | ☉ runs high north | 4 37 | 7 23 | 10 30 | 3 00 | hands |
| 3 | thr 5 | 7* rise 1 20 M ☉ in ap. | 4 37 | 7 23 | 11 18 | 3 48 | breast |
| 4 | fri 6 | INDEPEND. 1776 Jeffer | 4 38 | 7 22 | even | ☉ sets | lungs |
| 5 | sat 7 | son and Adams di 1826 | 4 38 | 7 22 | 0 51 | 8 08 | &c. |
| 6 | E 1 | Marshall di. 1837 | 4 38 | 7 22 | 1 37 | 8 33 | heart |
| 7 | mo 2 | warm and sultry | 4 59 | 7 21 | 2 21 | 9 03 | midriff |
| 8 | tue 3 | Antarus rises 9 5 E | 4 39 | 7 21 | 3 05 | 9 32 | liver |
| 9 | we 4 | for some time | 4 40 | 7 20 | 3 48 | 9 57 | and |
| 10 | thr 5 | Arcturus 2 4 M | 4 40 | 7 20 | 4 33 | 10 28 | bowels |
| 11 | fri 6 | ☉ sets 8 24 E | 4 41 | 7 19 | 5 18 | 10 57 | reins |
| 12 | sat 7 | Alex. Hamilton kl. by | 4 41 | 7 19 | 6 06 | 11 31 | kidneys |
| 13 | E 1 | [Burr 1804 | 4 42 | 7 18 | 6 57 | morn | loins |
| 14 | mo 2 | changes by degrees ☾ | 4 42 | 7 18 | 7 52 | 0 10 | &c. |
| 15 | tue 3 | ☉ slow 5½ m | 4 43 | 7 17 | 8 51 | 0 56 | thighs |
| 16 | we 4 | 7*'s rise 0 25 E | 4 44 | 7 16 | 9 53 | 1 49 | hams |
| 17 | thr 5 | ☉ runs low south | 4 44 | 7 16 | 10 56 | 2 52 | knees |
| 18 | fri 6 | ☉ in perigee | 4 45 | 7 15 | 11 53 | 3 01 | &c. |
| 19 | sat 7 | showers and wind | 4 46 | 7 14 | morn | ☉ rise | legs |
| 20 | E 1 | | 4 46 | 7 14 | 0 58 | 8 12 | ankles |
| 21 | mo 2 | Robt. Burns died 1796 | 4 47 | 7 13 | 1 54 | 8 46 | feet |
| 22 | tue 3 | ☉ enters ♈ Leo. | 4 48 | 7 12 | 2 47 | 9 21 | toes |
| 23 | we 4 | Gibraltar taken 1704 | 4 49 | 7 11 | 3 37 | 9 52 | head |
| 24 | thr 5 | becomes warm and | 4 50 | 7 10 | 4 28 | 10 23 | and |
| 25 | fri 6 | St. James clear | 4 50 | 7 10 | 5 14 | 11 00 | face |
| 26 | sat 7 | ☉ sets 8 19 E | 4 51 | 7 9 | 6 02 | 11 35 | neck |
| 27 | E 1 | Dayslength 14h16m ☾ | 4 52 | 7 8 | 6 49 | morn | throat |
| 28 | mo 2 | Robespie. guillot. 1794 | 4 53 | 7 7 | 7 37 | 0 15 | arms |
| 29 | tue 3 | ☉ runs high north | 4 54 | 7 6 | 8 25 | 0 58 | and |
| 30 | we 4 | but changeable | 4 55 | 7 5 | 9 14 | 1 45 | hands |
| 31 | thr 5 | 7* rise 11 30 E ☉ in ap. | 4 56 | 7 4 | 10 02 | 2 37 | breast |

AUGUST, 8th MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1845.

RELIGION WHAT IS IT?

Is to go to Church to day,
To look devout and seem to pray,
And ere to morrow's sun goes down
Be dealing slander through the town?

Is it for sects and creeds to fight.
To call our zeal the rule of right—
When what we wish is, at the best,
To see our church excell the rest?

MOON'S PHASES

● New Moon 3d 1h 53m M | ● Full Moon 17d 7h 45m M
● First Qr. 10d 5h 8m E | ● Last Qr. 24d 0h 55m E

| D M | D W | MISCELLANEOUS. | ☉ rises | ☿ sets. | ● south. | ●rise & sets | ● governs |
|--------|--------|-------------------------|------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1 | fri 6 | Lammas Day clear | 4 57 | 7 03 | 10 49 | 3 31 | lungs |
| 2 | sat 7 | 7*'s rise 11 24 E | 4 58 | 7 02 | 11 35 | 4 29 | heart |
| 3 | E 1 | Burr's trial 1804 | 4 58 | 7 02 | even | ●sets | and |
| 4 | mo 2 | Elc. Ky. Ind. Illi. Mo. | 4 59 | 7 01 | 1 04 | 7 36 | midriff |
| 5 | tue 3 | [and Alabama | 5 00 | 7 00 | 1 48 | 8 03 | liver |
| 6 | we 4 | ☉ slow 5m | 5 01 | 6 59 | 2 32 | 8 33 | bowels |
| 7 | thr 5 | Elec. N. Carolina and | 5 02 | 6 58 | 3 18 | 9 03 | reins |
| 8 | fri 6 | [Tennessee | 5 03 | 6 57 | 4 04 | 9 35 | kidneys |
| 9 | sat 7 | Louis Philip cr. King | 5 04 | 6 56 | 4 53 | 10 10 | loins |
| 10 | E 1 | St. Lawrence [1830 | 5 05 | 6 55 | 5 45 | 10 52 | &c. |
| 11 | mo 2 | warm and dry | 5 06 | 6 54 | 6 40 | 11 40 | &c |
| 12 | tue 3 | 7*'s rise 10 48 E | 5 07 | 6 53 | 7 39 | morn | thighs |
| 13 | we 4 | ♀ sets 8 3 E | 5 09 | 6 51 | 8 39 | 0 37 | hams |
| 14 | thr 5 | 1st Book printed 1475 | 5 10 | 6 50 | 9 40 | 1 42 | knees |
| 15 | fr 6 | Bonaparte born 1769 | 5 11 | 6 49 | 10 40 | 2 51 | &c. |
| 16 | sat 7 | Mars south 0 20 M | 5 13 | 6 47 | 11 37 | 3 06 | legs |
| 17 | E 1 | expect a change | 5 14 | 6 46 | morn | ●rise | ankles |
| 18 | mo 2 | ☉ slow 3½m | 5 15 | 6 45 | 0 32 | 7 16 | feet |
| 19 | tue 3 | Days length 13h 29m | 5 16 | 6 44 | 1 25 | 7 50 | toes |
| 20 | we 4 | about this time | 5 17 | 6 43 | 2 15 | 8 23 | head |
| 21 | thr 5 | 7*'s rise 10 14 E | 5 18 | 6 42 | 3 05 | 8 57 | face |
| 22 | fri 6 | and then fine | 5 19 | 6 41 | 3 54 | 9 33 | neck |
| 23 | sat 7 | Washingt. city br. 1814 | 5 20 | 6 40 | 4 42 | 10 12 | throat |
| 24 | E 1 | St. Bartholomew | 5 21 | 6 39 | 5 31 | 10 54 | arms |
| 25 | mo 2 | Dog days end | 5 22 | 6 38 | 6 20 | 11 41 | and |
| 26 | tue 3 | ♀ sets 7 47 E | 5 23 | 6 37 | 7 09 | morn | hands |
| 27 | we 4 | weather for some time | 5 25 | 6 35 | 7 57 | 0 31 | breast |
| 28 | thr 5 | St Augustline [A D 31 | 5 26 | 6 34 | 8 44 | 1 24 | lungs |
| 29 | fri 6 | St John Bap. Beheaded | 5 27 | 6 33 | 9 31 | 2 20 | heart |
| 30 | sat 7 | appears like rain | 5 28 | 6 32 | 10 16 | 3 16 | and |
| 31 | E 1 | 7*'s rise 9 40 E | 5 30 | 6 30 | 11 40 | 4 17 | midriff |

SEPTEMBER, 9th MONTH, 30 DAYS, 1845.

O no! Religion means not this,
 Its fruit more sweet and fairer is—
 Its precept this—to others do
 As you would have them do to you,

And does religion this impart?
 Then may its influence fill my heart—
 O! haste the blissful, joyful day,
 When "North and South" may own its sway:
 BISHOP HEBER.

MOON'S PHASES.

● New Moon 1d 4h 22m E | ● Full Moon 15d 4h 41m E
 ● First Qr. 8d 11h 52m E | ● Last Qr. 23d 6h 54m M

| D M | D W | MISCELLANEOUS | ☉ rises | ☉ sets | ● souths | ● rise & sets | ● governs. |
|--------|--------|---------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | mo 2 | <i>expect showers</i> | 5 31 | 6 29 | even | ● sets | ☿ liver |
| 2 | tue 3 | Elec. in Vermont | 5 33 | 6 27 | 0 30 | 6 37 | ♄ bowels |
| 3 | we 4 | 7*'s rise 9 20 E | 5 34 | 6 26 | 1 15 | 7 06 | ♄ reins |
| 4 | thr 5 | Days length 12h 50m | 5 35 | 6 25 | 2 02 | 7 38 | ♄ kidneys |
| 5 | fri 6 | <i>then becomes</i> | 5 37 | 6 23 | 2 51 | 8 14 | &c. |
| 6 | sat 7 | Lafayette born 1757 | 5 38 | 6 22 | 3 42 | 8 54 | ♄ loins |
| 7 | E 1 | <i>warm and pleasant</i> | 5 39 | 6 21 | 4 36 | 9 39 | &c. |
| 8 | mo 2 | Titus tk. Jerusalem 70 | 5 41 | 6 19 | 5 32 | 10 32 | ♄ thighs |
| 9 | tue 3 | 8th Elec. in Maine | 5 42 | 6 18 | 6 30 | 11 31 | ♄ ham |
| 10 | we 4 | Perry's vict. 1813 | 5 43 | 6 17 | 7 30 | morn | ♄ knees |
| 11 | thr 5 | ☿ ☉ ☿ inferior | 5 44 | 6 16 | 8 27 | 0 37 | &c. |
| 12 | fri 6 | <i>clouds collect and</i> | 5 46 | 6 14 | 9 24 | 1 46 | ♄ legs |
| 13 | sat 7 | 7*'s rise 8 46 E | 5 47 | 6 13 | 10 18 | 2 57 | ankles |
| 14 | E 1 | Moscow burnt 1814 | 5 48 | 6 12 | 11 11 | 4 09 | ♄ feet |
| 15 | mo 2 | Days length 12h 20m | 5 50 | 6 10 | morn | ● rise | toes |
| 16 | tue 3 | N. Y. taken 1776 | 5 51 | 6 09 | 0 03 | 6 19 | ☿ head |
| 17 | we 4 | <i>threaten rain</i> | 5 52 | 6 08 | 0 53 | 6 53 | face |
| 18 | thr 5 | ☉ fast 6m | 5 54 | 6 06 | 1 43 | 7 28 | ♄ neck |
| 19 | fri 6 | Mars stationary | 5 55 | 6 05 | 2 33 | 8 08 | and |
| 20 | sat 7 | ☉ fast 7 m | 5 57 | 6 03 | 3 23 | 8 50 | throat |
| 21 | E 1 | St. Matthew | 5 58 | 6 02 | 4 12 | 9 34 | ♄ arms |
| 22 | mo 2 | ☉ enters ♈ Libra | 6 00 | 6 00 | 5 02 | 10 23 | hands |
| 23 | tue 3 | <i>becomes moderate</i> | 6 15 | 5 59 | 5 50 | 11 15 | ♄ breast |
| 24 | wes 4 | 7*rise 7 34 E | 6 25 | 5 58 | 6 38 | morn | lungs |
| 25 | thr 5 | Arnold deserts 1780 | 6 35 | 5 57 | 7 25 | 0 10 | &c. |
| 26 | fri 6 | Philadel ^a tak. 1777 | 6 45 | 5 56 | 8 11 | 1 08 | ♄ heart |
| 27 | sat 7 | ☉ fast 9m | 6 55 | 5 55 | 8 55 | 2 04 | midriff |
| 28 | E 1 | Detroit retak. by Har- | 6 75 | 5 53 | 9 40 | 3 03 | ☿ liver |
| 29 | mo 2 | Mich. day [rison 1813- | 6 85 | 5 52 | 10 25 | 4 03 | and |
| 30 | tue 3 | <i>changes in the atmosph</i> | 6 95 | 5 51 | 11 10 | 5 05 | bowels |

Lord over all, if thou hast made,
Hast ransom'd every soul of man,
Why is the grace so long delay'd?
Why unfulfill'd the saving plan?
The bliss for Adam's race design'd,
When will it reach to ail mankind?

MOON'S PHASES.

- New Moon 1d 5h 27m M ● Last Qr 23d 2h 42m M
● First Qr 8d 6h 00m M ● New Moon 30d 6h 10m E
● Full Moon 15d 4h 24m E

| D | D | MISCELLANEOUS | ☉ | ☾ | ● | ☉ rises | ☾ |
|----|-------|-------------------------------|--------|------|--------|---------|----------|
| M | W | | rise | sets | souths | & sets | governs. |
| 1 | we 4 | Elec. in Maryland and | 6 10 5 | 50 | even | ☉ sets | ☾ reins |
| 2 | thr 5 | [in Arkansas | 6 12 5 | 48 | 0 46 | 6 14 | kidneys |
| 3 | fri 6 | <i>somewhat changeable</i> | 6 13 5 | 47 | 1 37 | 6 52 | ☾ loins |
| 4 | sat 7 | Bat. Germantown 1777 | 6 14 5 | 46 | 2 31 | 7 37 | &c |
| 5 | E 1 | ☉ runs low south ☾ | 6 15 5 | 45 | 3 25 | 8 28 | ☿ thighs |
| 6 | mo 2 | Elec. in Georgia | 6 17 5 | 43 | 4 26 | 9 27 | hams |
| 7 | tu 3 | ☉ in perigee | 6 18 5 | 42 | 5 24 | 10 30 | ☿ knees |
| 8 | we 4 | <i>moderate weather and</i> | 6 19 5 | 41 | 6 22 | 11 36 | &c. |
| 9 | thr 5 | St. Denys | 6 20 5 | 40 | 7 17 | morn | ☿ legs |
| 10 | fri 6 | <i>pleasant for some</i> | 6 22 5 | 38 | 8 11 | 0 44 | ankles |
| 11 | sat 7 | 7* rise 7 00m E | 6 23 5 | 37 | 9 03 | 1 55 | ☿ feet |
| 12 | E 1 | ☉ fast 12 m time | 6 25 5 | 35 | 9 53 | 3 04 | toes |
| 13 | mo 2 | Elec. in S. Carolina | 6 26 5 | 34 | 10 43 | 4 10 | ☿ head |
| 14 | tue 3 | Gen. Elc. in Ohio. N. | 6 27 5 | 33 | 11 32 | 5 18 | and |
| 15 | we 4 | Jersey and Pennsylva. | 6 28 5 | 32 | morn | ☉ rise | face |
| 16 | thr 5 | Burgoyne defeat. 1777 | 6 30 5 | 30 | 0 22 | 6 02 | ☿ neck |
| 17 | fri 6 | ☉ fast 15 m ☾ | 6 31 5 | 29 | 1 12 | 6 42 | throat |
| 18 | sat 7 | St. Luke ☉ high north | 6 32 5 | 28 | 2 03 | 7 27 | ☿ arms |
| 19 | E 1 | Cornwallis surrender. | 6 33 5 | 27 | 2 52 | 8 16 | hands |
| 20 | mo 2 | [at Yorktown 1781 | 6 35 5 | 25 | 3 42 | 9 07 | &c. |
| 21 | tue 3 | Nelson killed 1805 | 6 36 5 | 24 | 4 30 | 10 01 | ☿ breast |
| 22 | we 4 | <i>change in the atmosph.</i> | 6 37 5 | 23 | 5 18 | 10 57 | lungs |
| 23 | thr 5 | ☉ in apogee | 6 39 5 | 21 | 6 04 | 11 54 | ☿ heart |
| 24 | fri 6 | Days length 10h 40m | 6 40 5 | 20 | 6 49 | morn | midriff |
| 25 | sat 7 | <i>frost and perhaps</i> | 6 41 5 | 19 | 7 38 | 0 51 | &c. |
| 26 | E 1 | ☉ fast 16m <i>sleet</i> | 6 42 5 | 18 | 8 17 | 1 50 | ☿ liver |
| 27 | mo 2 | ☿ sets 7 00 E | 6 44 5 | 16 | 9 02 | 2 50 | bowels |
| 28 | tue 3 | St. Simon and St. Jude | 6 45 5 | 15 | 9 48 | 3 50 | reins |
| 29 | we 4 | <i>look for a change</i> | 6 46 5 | 14 | 10 36 | 4 55 | kidneys |
| 30 | thr 5 | ☉ eclipsed invisible | 6 47 5 | 13 | 11 27 | ☉ sets | ☿ loins |
| 31 | fri 6 | Holliday Eve. | 6 48 5 | 12 | even | 5 31 | &c. |

NOVEMBER 11th MONTH 30 DAYS, 1845.

As lightning launch'd from east to west
 The coming of thy kingdom be;
 To thee, by angel hosts confest,
 Bow every soul and every knee—
 Thy glory let all flesh behold!
 And then fill up thy heavenly fold.

MOON'S PHASES.

● First Qr 6d 0h 42m E ● Last Qr 21d 10h 54m E
 ● Full Moon 13d 7h 23m E ● New Moon 29d 6h 9m M

| D | M | D | W | MISCELLANEOUS | ☉ rise | ☽ sets | ● souths | ☽ rise & sets | ● governs. |
|----|-----|---|---|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1 | sat | 7 | | All Saints Holyday | 6 50 | 5 10 | 1 18 | 6 21 | ↑ thighs |
| 2 | F | 1 | | 7* south 1 00 M | 6 51 | 5 09 | 2 18 | 7 18 | hams |
| 3 | mo | 2 | | Ardent spirits dis U. S | 6 52 | 5 08 | 3 18 | 8 20 | ☽ knees |
| 4 | tue | 3 | | Elec. in N. Y. (A. 1832 | 6 54 | 5 06 | 4 16 | 9 22 | &c. |
| 5 | we | 4 | | 3d Elec. in Michigan | 6 55 | 5 05 | 5 14 | 10 58 | ☽ legs |
| 6 | thr | 5 | | BEGINS TO APPEAR LIKE | 6 56 | 5 04 | 6 08 | 11 47 | ankles |
| 7 | fri | 6 | | INDIAN SUMMER | 6 57 | 5 03 | 6 59 | morn | &c. |
| 8 | sat | 7 | | ☉ fast 16m | 6 58 | 5 02 | 7 49 | 0 54 | ☽ feet |
| 9 | F | 1 | | Days length 10h 2m | 6 59 | 5 01 | 8 38 | 2 00 | toes |
| 10 | mo | 2 | | Elec. in Massachusetts | 7 00 | 5 00 | 9 26 | 3 07 | ☽ head |
| 11 | tue | 3 | | Elec. in Delaware | 7 01 | 4 59 | 10 15 | 4 11 | face |
| 12 | we | 4 | | 7* rise 5 10 E | 7 02 | 4 58 | 11 04 | 5 14 | ☽ neck |
| 13 | thr | 5 | | ☉ eclipsed visible ☾ | 7 03 | 4 57 | 11 53 | ☽ rise | throat |
| 14 | fri | 6 | | ☉ fast 15m | 7 04 | 4 56 | morn | 5 21 | ☐ arms |
| 15 | sat | 7 | | ● runs high north | 7 05 | 4 55 | 0 44 | 6 06 | hands |
| 16 | F | 1 | | Boston teaparty 1773 | 7 06 | 4 54 | 1 34 | 6 57 | &c. |
| 17 | mo | 2 | | expect showers | 7 07 | 4 53 | 2 23 | 7 50 | breast |
| 18 | tue | 3 | | Days length 9h 44m | 7 08 | 4 52 | 3 11 | 8 46 | lungs |
| 19 | we | 4 | | 7* south 11h 46m E | 7 09 | 4 51 | 3 57 | 9 42 | ☽ heart |
| 20 | thr | 5 | | ● in apogee of sleet | 7 10 | 4 50 | 4 42 | 10 38 | midriff |
| 21 | fri | 6 | | snow or rain | 7 11 | 4 49 | 5 26 | 11 35 | &c. |
| 22 | sat | 7 | | ☽ enters ♀ Sagittar. | 7 12 | 4 48 | 6 10 | morn | ☽ liver |
| 23 | F | 1 | | St. Clement | 7 13 | 4 47 | 6 53 | 0 33 | bowels |
| 24 | mo | 2 | | 7*'s south 11 28 E | 7 14 | 4 46 | 7 38 | 1 34 | ☽ reins |
| 25 | tue | 3 | | cold winds | 7 15 | 4 45 | 8 24 | 2 36 | kidneys |
| 26 | we | 4 | | Days length 9h 28m | 7 16 | 4 44 | 9 13 | 3 41 | &c. |
| 27 | thr | 5 | | ☉ fast 12m | 7 17 | 4 43 | 10 05 | 4 45 | ☽ loins |
| 28 | fri | 6 | | very changeable ☾ | 7 17 | 4 43 | 11 02 | 5 52 | &c |
| 29 | sat | 7 | | ● runs low south | 7 18 | 4 42 | 12 00 | ☽ sets | ↑ thighs |
| 30 | E | 1 | | St. Andrew Adv. Sun. | 7 18 | 4 42 | even | 6 02 | hams |

DECEMBER, 12th MONTH, 31 DAYS, 1845.

Slavery must die! so wills a waking world,
 Rising with might, with freedom's flag unfurl'd.
 Emancipation with a sun beam's light,
 Streams from the banner terrible and bright,
 By mercy winged, and truth's resistless force,
 Swiftly it wends its onward glorious course,
 Millions on millions to its gathering throng,
 Respond, and speed its thrilling call along,
 Its notes of joy skans the foul tyrants den,
 And willing myriads echo back, AMEN.

MOON'S PHASES.

● First Qr 5d 9h 20m E | ● Last Qr. 21d 5h 55m E
 ● Full Moon 13d 1h 11m E | ● New Moon 28d 5h 21m E

| D M | D W | MISCELLANEOUS | ☉ rise | ☉ sets | ● souths | ●rise &sets | ● governs |
|--------|--------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1 | mo 2 | Congress and the Ohio | 7 19 4 | 41 | 2 05 | 7 14 | ☿knees |
| 2 | tue 3 | [Legislature convene | 7 19 4 | 41 | 3 05 | 8 25 | &c. |
| 3 | we 4 | 7* south 11 00 E [1804 | 7 20 4 | 40 | 4 02 | 9 37 | ♊legs |
| 4 | thr 5 | Bonaparte cr. Emper. | 7 20 4 | 40 | 4 56 | 10 47 | ♋ankles |
| 5 | fri 6 | moderate for a time | 7 21 4 | 39 | 5 47 | 11 54 | ♌feet |
| 6 | sat 7 | ♀ sets 7 52 E | 7 21 4 | 39 | 6 36 | morn | ♍toes |
| 7 | E 1 | 2d Sunday in Advent | 7 22 4 | 38 | 7 24 | 1 00 | ♎head |
| 8 | mo 2 | ☉ fast 8 m | 7 22 4 | 38 | 8 12 | 2 03 | ♏face |
| 9 | tue 3 | Days length 9h 14m | 7 23 4 | 37 | 9 00 | 3 06 | ♐neck |
| 10 | we 4 | then look for | 7 23 4 | 37 | 9 49 | 4 06 | ♑throat |
| 11 | thr 5 | ♀ sets 8 2 E | 7 23 4 | 37 | 10 38 | 5 06 | &c. |
| 12 | fri 6 | 7* south 10 16 E | 7 24 4 | 36 | 11 28 | 6 02 | ♒arms |
| 13 | sat 7 | snow showers | 7 24 4 | 36 | morn | ☉rise | ♓hands |
| 14 | E 1 | Washington di. 1799 | 7 24 4 | 36 | 0 17 | 5 43 | ♈breast |
| 15 | mo 2 | J. Russell the Celesti | 7 24 4 | 36 | 1 05 | 6 38 | ♉lungs |
| 16 | tue 3 | narian br. Dec. 14 1775 | 7 25 4 | 35 | 1 53 | 7 33 | &c. |
| 17 | we 4 | Bolivar died 1830 | 7 25 4 | 35 | 2 38 | 8 30 | ♊heart |
| 18 | thr 5 | clear and cold | 7 25 4 | 35 | 3 23 | 9 27 | ♋midriff |
| 19 | fri 6 | Ft. Niagara tak. 1813 | 7 25 4 | 35 | 4 06 | 10 24 | ♌liver |
| 20 | sat 7 | Louisiana purch. 1803 | 7 25 4 | 35 | 4 49 | 11 20 | ♍bowels |
| 21 | E 1 | 14th Sunday in Advent | 7 25 4 | 35 | 5 31 | morn | &c. |
| 22 | mo 2 | Mars south 5 57 E | 7 25 4 | 35 | 6 16 | 0 20 | ♎reins |
| 23 | tue 3 | Shortest days 9h 10m | 7 25 4 | 35 | 7 02 | 1 21 | ♏kidneys |
| 24 | we 4 | ☉ and clock agree | 7 25 4 | 35 | 7 51 | 2 25 | ♐loins |
| 25 | thr 5 | CHRISTMAS | 7 25 4 | 35 | 8 44 | 3 30 | &c. |
| 26 | fri 6 | St. Stephen | 7 25 4 | 35 | 9 41 | 4 36 | ♑thighs |
| 27 | sat 7 | St. John | 7 25 4 | 35 | 10 41 | 5 41 | ♒hams |
| 28 | E 1 | Innocents | 7 24 4 | 36 | 11 43 | ☉sets | ♓knees |
| 29 | mo 2 | very changeable | 7 24 4 | 36 | even | 6 00 | &c. |
| 30 | tue 3 | Earth nearest the sun | 7 24 4 | 36 | 1 47 | 7 14 | ♈legs |
| 31 | we 4 | ☉ in perigee | 7 23 4 | 37 | 2 45 | 8 29 | ♉ankles |

EXTRACT OF AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THOS. HEATON.

THE INFLUENCE OF SLAVE LABOR ON COMMERCE.

It may be laid down as a general truth, that Commerce is benefited, by whatsoever increases the wealth or number of customers; that is to say, the number and ability of those who consume the products of industry not their own. The merchant stands between *supply* and *demand*; and the greater these two, while he forms the channel of communication, the greater his commercial prosperity.

Now such are the fertility and power of human industry and skill, that *supply* is always tending to repletion, so that the great question is, how to maintain and *increase demand*.—Hence the question before us might very properly take this form: What is the effect of slavery upon the demand for the exchangeable products of other states and countries, or how does it affect the number and means of customers?

What then is the effect of Slavery upon the prosperity of the country? And *first*—of its effect upon the States which tolerate it. The slave states have manifestly the advantage as to climate, and probably as to soil.

In extent, they spread over 584,100 square miles, while the free states include only 370,500 square miles. Thus the slave states exceed the free states by a space larger than the New England and Middle States put together, larger even than the whole of the Western Free States.

By the census of 1790, the Slave States had a population of 1,961,372, and the free of 1,967,918, an excess of only 6,546 in favor of the latter.

In 1840, after the lapse of just half a century, we find the population of the slave states with the adjoining slave territory 7,749,736, while the population of the free portion of the country is 9,783,115, being an excess of more than 2,000,000 in favor of free labor. If the slave states had been as populous in proportion to their territory as the free, they would have numbered in 1840, 15,423,000 inhabitants, an excess of 5,640,000 over the free states. Considering their advantages of soil, climate, and territory, there can be but little doubt that if they had been freed from slavery in 1790, they would have numbered in 1840 a population of at least 12,000,000.

Therefore, it is to the blight of slavery that we must attribute a loss of population in the slave holding states of not less than 4,250,000. Such a population added to the *consumers* of

the country, would immensely increase its commerce.

Again we may gather from the census of 1840, some information in regard to the comparative *productiveness of labor* in the free and the slave states.

VALUE OF PRODUCTS.

| <i>Free States.</i> | <i>Slave States.</i> |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Agriculture \$562,391,157 | \$522,891,344 |
| Manufactures 334,139,690 | 83,935,742 |
| Mines 44,244,863 | 11,570,993 |
| Forests 12,677,905 | 4,849,168 |
| Fisheries 10,578,479 | 1,956,183 |
| <hr/> Total \$964,032,094 | <hr/> \$625,143,430 |

Here we see that portion of the country which is naturally the richest, as well as much the largest, falling short of the other in its productions, by the enormous sum of \$338,887,664 in a single year! and falling short even in agricultural products nearly \$40,000,000! Yet the census gives the slave states 200,000 agricultural laborers more than the free states! If free labor can beat slave labor on the hard soil and under the rigorous climate of the North, what could it not do, with the soil, climate and *staples* of the South?

The slave states are deficient in production in proportion to their population, by the sum of \$138,426,000, and all this, notwithstanding the great advantages before mentioned, *and* the legislative interference of the general government to enhance the value of their peculiar productions, such as Cotton, Sugar, Rice, Tobacco and Hemp, while the great agricultural staples of the North are left to take care of themselves.

The Hon. T. F. Marshall of Ky., in 1840, draws a striking contrast between some of the slave and some of the free states, as follows:

"In 1790, Virginia with more than 70,000 square miles of territory, and internal resources such as I have described, contained a population of 749,308. New York upon a surface of 45,658 square miles, contained a population of 340,120. This statement exhibits, in favor of Virginia a difference of 25,242 square miles of territory and 408,188 in population, which is double of New York and 68,000 more. In 1830, after a race of forty years, Virginia is found to contain 1,211,405 souls, and New York 1,918,608, which exhibits a difference in favor of New York of 607,203. The increase on the part of Virginia will be perceived to be 463,187 starting from a basis

more than double as large as that of New York. The increase of New York upon a basis of 340,120 has 1,578,391 human beings. Virginia has increased in a ratio of 61 per ct., and New York in that of 566 per cent. What the next census will show we cannot tell. [The next census has shown that N. York has added to her population 514,227 making it 2,432,835, while Virginia has added to hers only 20,039—making it 1,231,444, only 15,026 more than half that of New York!]

The total amount of property in Virginia [including the 447,000 slaves of course] under the assessment of 1838, was \$211,930,508. The aggregate valuation of real and personal property in New York in 1839 was \$654,000,000, exhibiting an excess in N. York over Virginia, of capital of \$442,069,492.

I think there can be no dispute that New York is a greater, richer, a more thriving, prosperous, and powerful state than Virginia.

What has occasioned the difference? The clog which has stayed the march of Virginia, the incubus which has weighed down her enterprise, is, *negro slavery*."

So far Mr. Marshall, himself a native of Virginia, and a slaveholder, confesses that it is slavery alone which has made the difference! If Virginia had increased at the same rate as New York since 1790, she would now have 5,459,500 people, and a property valuation of 1,540,000,000. She has therefore by retaining slavery, lost more than 4,000,000 of people, and 1,228,000,000 of property, a sum greater than all the slaves in the United States are worth, according to the estimate of Henry Clay!

Again let us compare Kentucky and Ohio. They are of nearly equal areas. Kentucky had a population in 1790 of 73,077, while Ohio was an unbroken wilderness. At the last census, Ky. had but 777,359 inhabitants, of whom 166,216 were slaves, while Ohio had 1,515,785 free people and no slaves. Had Kentucky advanced for the last 50 years, with the same giant strides that Ohio has for the last forty years, she would have shown a population at each census, as follows:

| 1800 | 1810 | 1820 | 1830 | 1840 |
|---------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 371,724 | 936,620 | 1,510,840 | 2,441,720 | 3,946,160 |

Here I allow to Kentucky the same rate of increase for each ten years, which Ohio actually had for the succeeding ten years, and from 1830, to 1840, the same which Ohio had in those years; but, with all her fertility and her nearly twenty years start in point of time her annual productions at the last

census were only \$38,624,191; while those of Ohio were valued at \$63,900,678; being nearly double those of Kentucky. And it is to be remembered that a considerable portion of the industry of Ohio must have been occupied in clearing away her forests, and so does not appear, in the valuation of the census;—at least six or eight times, as much industry was thus employed in Ohio as was employed in Ky. Kentucky has therefore lost by slavery, for to no other cause can we attribute these results) more than 3,000,000 of population, and loses every year, more than \$25,000,000 by clinging to the unjust and ruinous system.

Next it may not be amiss to examine briefly the working of the slave system, that we may perceive *how* it produces such deplorable effects upon the increase of population, and upon the production and accumulation of wealth, in the southern states.

1. As to its effects *upon the increase of population.*

Though no fact is better established, I will not stop to show, that slavery retards the increase of *its own* population, by causes originating in the vices which it always engenders both among slaves and slaveholders.

The very different estimate which is placed upon labor, in the free and slave states, doubtless has this effect. It is these which turns aside those fertilizing streams of emigration, from the North and East, which have so enriched the middle and western free states, driving before them the wild beasts of the forests, planting villages and cities, where once stood the Indian's Wigwam, and causing the desert to bud and blossom as the rose.

Secondly; how it retards *the production and accumulation of wealth in the South.*

1.—It takes away the proper incentive to labor from the slave, so that he imagines it for his interest to waste as much, and produce as little, as he can consistently with his fear of the lash.

2.—It makes labor disgraceful to the whites, so that all avoid it who can.

3.—It reduces wages, so that the free operatives who are willing to labor, lack the proper reward, and consequently struggle under the most intolerable poverty.

4.—It requires a large amount of overseeing, costly and troublesome, which is mostly dispensed with on the plan of free labor.

5.—The labor of slaves being very unskilful, is more destructive to implements, or is less productive for the want of them. Improved methods and machinery cannot be easily introduced among slaves,

6.—The immediate oversight of slaves is so revolting that the wealthiest planters avoid it, and all who own slaves are made extravagant and improvident thereby. Such at least is the general tendency of the system.

7.—It impoverishes the soil by thriftless agriculture. The noble estate of General Washington has been *run out* by slavery, till the last white inhabitant has moved away from it, unable to obtain a subsistence from its exhausted fields.

But to apply these facts more particularly to commerce, And, first, as to the South. The fact that commerce domestic and foreign, of the southern states, is far less, even in proportion to the population, than that of the northern states, will not be disputed. For example, Massachusetts alone owns more tonnage than all the southern states, and furnishes about three times as many registered seamen.

Virginia, which was colonized at the same early period, which went shoulder to shoulder with her through the revolution, which covers an area about nine times as large, has a softer climate and a richer soil—and enjoys natural maritime facilities in even a greater proportion; her commerce, waterlogged by slavery, dwindles into nothingness in the almost measureless distance which stretches between her and Massachusetts. The only southern state which approaches to Massachusetts in this respect is Louisiana. And she, though the outlet of the great Mississippi Valley, has but about one fourth the amount of tonnage and one twelfth the number of registered seamen of Massachusetts; while her exports and imports united are far less than those of her eastern sister.

Why does commercial capital shun the south, and refuse to establish itself in their ports? Why cannot even the commanding position of New Orleans fix it?

The reason is obvious. Commerce requires heavy investments of capital; and capitalists from the free states will not establish themselves under the blighting shadow of an institution, which withers industry and mildews prosperity.

The dependence of the slave holding south upon the north for various supplies is greatly counterbalanced in its advantages, by the uncertainty of its pay. Protested southern paper on which the first cent will never be realized, might probably be found in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg and Cincinnati of a nominal value nearly equal to that of all the slaves in the United States. But let the millions of southern chattels be transformed into men; let honesty take the

place of injustice; let frugality and thrift be substituted for improvidence and inactivity and the number of southern customers at the shops and warehouses of the north, would be greatly increased, nor would they so often be found wanting when the day of payment came round. The effect upon trade and commerce of emancipation in the British West Indies confirms this view of the subject. The consumption of manufactured goods has been nearly doubled in those British colonies since the complete emancipation in 1838; having risen from £2,500,000 to £4,000,000.

Herein is the benefit to commerce, viz: that when Britain struck the chains from 800,000 slaves, she created 800,000 customers for British goods—not promising, but paying customers. Let the fetters fall from our 2,500,000 enslaved countrymen, and there will start up as many good customers for Northern merchants—and repudiation will not come after them to wipe out the scores!

Slavery, has, for the last forty years, warred against northern trade, by so controlling the action of the general government, as to foster the products of slave labor to the great detriment of those of free labor. He must be superficially read in the political history of the country, who does not know that slavery is the governing interest of the Republic. 'The first Tariff'—that of 1816—was a slave holding measure. Whatever may have been its *object*, its effect was to cut the North off from foreign markets for its produce. Those countries to which we had been accustomed to send large quantities of the products of free labor, passed retaliatory acts and decrees which shut their ports against almost all our productions *except cotton*.—Such has been the effect of our policy from that day to this. In 1816, the North exported about \$45,000,000 of its own products to pay for its foreign goods. The South exported only about \$11,000,000. Now, mark the change. In 1842 the North exported of its own products but \$12,000,000, while the South exported \$70,000,000. Thus the North has had to purchase the products of slave labor to pay for its foreign goods, while our staples, Wheat Corn, Flour, Pork, Beef, &c., lay heavy on the hands of Northern Farmers for want of a market.

How has this been done? The general government under the control of slaveholders, has made numerous treaties with foreign nations to open or enlarge the markets for Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, &c., while not one effort, worthy the name, has been made to obtain a foreign market for the productions of free labor.

No! Northern Wheat, Flour, Corn, Hams, Lard, Tallow, &c., must get a market where they can! Northern ships must be content to carry slave produce, or rot at the wharves.

It is enough that the general government looks out for Cotton and Tobacco!

I have spoken of the Tariff of 1816. That measure *finished* what the embargo and the war had spared of the Northern shipping interest. These respective measures annihilated millions upon millions of Northern maritime Capital. But free labor rose elastic from the reiterated blows. The tariff of 1816 did not operate precisely as the South anticipated. While it furlled the sail of Northern commerce, it set in motion the wheel of Northern Manufactures! Pennsylvania, New York, but especially New England, went largely into manufacturing. The North grew rich; the South grew poor; so, she leaned on a reed that broke and pierced her! Now the Tariff policy, like every other in which large capital is required, must, in order to enrich those who invest money in it, be stable and permanent. But through Southern management, it has been the very foot ball of fluctuation. No less than six times have slave holders interfered to make, alter, or abolish tariffs, till finally the "compromise Act" prostrated the last pillar of the system, which in its fall carried down untold millions of Northern capital, and sent confusion, dismay and ruin through every department of trade and commerce. As an illustration of the general destruction, I will state that there was scarcely a woolen manufacturer in Massachusetts, who did not fail during the years 1837 and 1838. A half century of prosperity will not efface the disastrous influence on trade and commerce of the slaveholding "Compromise Act" of Messrs. Clay and Calhoun.

Slavery has given us National Banks, and then destroyed them—Pet Banks, and then spurned them—Subtreasuries, and then demolished them—and has threatened us with an exchequer! Now either of these may possibly be well enough in itself, provided the currency could rest on some stable basis. It is the frequent change which brings ruin. And, so long as we have two adverse systems of labor in the country, the one constantly warring on the other, so long there will be change—change in our tariff policy, and change in our monetary system. And the true reason why our currency is in its present tolerable condition, is, that our slaveholding rulers, in consequence of their quarrels, have been unable to effect another change, and

so the currency and exchanges have adapted themselves to a comparatively stable order of things, and have regulated themselves. But the GRAND DISTURBER will not long permit the monetary streams to flow on in quiet!

Finally.—An institution which cannot exist without keeping every thing around it in ruinous confusion, should confer great positive benefits to entitle it to toleration.

But slavery is the greatest IMPOVERISHER that was ever suffered to exist on this planet. It would take but a few centuries to cover the garden of Eden with barrenness, dwarf pines, mortgages and executions.

It impoverishes the soil, the slave and the free laborer, and upon the master it confers vastly more pride than wealth.

This now is written in legible characters on the whole face of the slave states. The idea that Northern industry or Northern commerce can have peace and prosperity, while in partnership with this personification and living embodiment of ruin, is a self-evident absurdity. How this monstrous attempt to legalize dishonesty, should have found its way up from the ages of rapine and violence to a high seat in this Christian Republic, and to a favor among Christian Merchants, is, I confess, a problem in history, which I am unable to solve.

HURRAH FOR FREEDOM!

A COMPARISON BETWEEN OHIO AND VIRGINIA.

Virginia was settled in 1606. The first civilized settlement in Ohio was effected in 1787. Virginia has an area of 60,000 square miles—Ohio of 40,000—two-thirds as much.

| | VIRGINIA. | OHIO. |
|-------------------|---------------------|------------|
| | <i>Agriculture.</i> | |
| Horses and Mules, | No. 326,438 | 430,527 |
| Neat Cattle, | 1,024,148 | 1,217,874 |
| Sheep, | 1,293,772 | 2,028,421 |
| Hogs. | 1,992,155 | 2,099,746 |
| Poultry, | \$754,698 | \$551,193 |
| Wheat, bushels | 10,109,716 | 16,571,661 |
| Oats, | 13,451,052 | 14,393,103 |
| Maize, | 34,577,591 | 33,668,114 |
| Other grain, | 1,814,051 | 1,659,884 |
| Potatoes, | 2,944,660 | 5,805,021 |
| Wool, lbs. | 2,538,374 | 3,685,315 |
| Tobacco, | 73,347,106 | 5,942,275 |
| Cotton, | 3,494,483 | |

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Products of Dairy, | \$1,480,468 | \$1,848,869 |
| “ Orchard, | \$705,765 | \$476,271 |
| Hay, tons, | 364,708 | 1,022,037 |
| Other products, | \$2,282,250 | \$1,896,666 |
| Sugar, lbs. | | 6,363,386 |

Manufactures.

| | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Metals and Machinery, | \$789,573 | \$2,141,807 |
| Woolen, | 147,792 | 685,757 |
| Cotton, &c. | 679,312 | 435,148 |
| Tobacco, | 2,406,671 | 728,513 |
| Leather, | 826,597 | 1,986,146 |
| Carriages, | 647,815 | 701,228 |
| Furniture, | 289,391 | 761,146 |
| Ships, | 136,807 | 522,855 |
| Houses, | 1,367,393 | 3,776,823 |
| Other Manufactures, | 2,130,483 | |
| Manufacturing by Mills, | 1,963,850 | 2,217,052 |
| Printing, &c. | 104,212 | 346,680 |
| Paper, | | 350,202 |
| Spirits, | | 1,265,893 |

Commerce.

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 25 per cent of capital | \$5,299,451 | \$8,050,316 |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|

Mines.

| | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Iron, | \$1,129,247 | 2,442,682 |
| Coal, | 1,593,381 | |
| Salt, | 436,404 | |
| Other products, | 162,597 | |
| <i>The Forest,</i> | \$617,760 | \$1,013,063 |
| <i>Fisheries,</i> | 95,173 | 10,525 |

Population.

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Slaves and Free colored, | 498,829 | Free colored | 17,342 |
| Whites, | 740,968 | Whites, | 1,502,125 |
| | <hr/> 1,239,797 | | <hr/> 1,519,467 |

FANATICISM.

“Paul, Paul, thou art beside thyself,” was the language of Festus to the chief champion of Christianity. A few years since, the man whom the nation now delights to honor, was stigmatized as the “Massachusetts mad-man.” It is the usual resort of the cold-blooded and selfish, to affix the epithet, insane, to the enthusiasm of which they are incapable. Doubtless the tories of '76 thought the “rebels” clean demented; as the

conservatives in England at this day denounce the advocates of popular reform, as fanatics. To no class of men has this epithet been applied more frequently, and with more virulence, than the enemies of slavery in this country. It is easy to dispose of inconvenient facts and arguments, if you can only fix the epithet, "fanatic," upon the sober-minded man who presents them.

Col. Stone, of the New York Commercial, treats this matter very happily. After defining fanaticism, as "intolerant, uncharitable and full of active evil"—not only "entertaining extravagant opinions, but insisting that others shall entertain them, on peril of denunciation, proscription, or severe punishment," he says—

"Taking the word in its more enlarged but real sense, it seems to us that there is quite as much fanaticism in some of those who apply it as in those to whom it is applied. Practically, indeed their fanaticism is more virulent. We do not remember to have read or heard of a slave-holder being lynched by abolitionists. The newspapers have not made known to us any case in which abolitionists have assembled together in mobs to tear down churches, pillage men's houses, or burn public edifices in which anti-abolitionists were holding their meetings. No anti-abolitionist has been shot, hanged, burned or whipped, to our knowledge, by the advocates against slavery. They have not even, within our experience, written us sharp letters of reproof for publishing what we thought proper. Some of them may have stopped the paper, for aught we know, because they did not like what they found in it, but if they have, it has been done quietly, and without assigning the reason. Practically, therefore, we say that as between abolitionists and their opponents, the balance of toleration seems to incline in favor of the former."

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

1st. There is now, (Dec. 23d, 1843,) actually owed, by the South to the North, more than eight hundred millions of dollars, which they can never pay.—*John Whattles.*

2d. The manufacturer of iron, when he strikes five blows at his trade, strikes three for himself and two for slavery. The Farmer, when he raises five bushels of grain, raises two of it for Slavery.—*Ibid.*

3d. In 1841, the North paid the Post Office Department six hundred thousand dollars of an overplus, while the South fell short five hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars. Thus, we

have to pay their postage!!!—*Ibid.*

4th. One striking characteristic of Aristocracies is, a contempt of labor and laborers; and, consequent upon this, is an inordinate love of office—hence the gross monopoly by the slaveholders of the offices of the General Government. The Chivalry of Virginia seem to exhibit this “striking characteristic” in an eminent degree, for, from the New York American, we learn that she has nearly one sixth of all the offices in the Navy, (when she is only entitled to one nineteenth) besides holding upwards of forty other offices of trust!!!

5th. Henry Clay denied, in '38, that colored people could safely have their liberty in this country!

Henry Clay is president of a society for banishing colored people as soon as they are free!!

Henry Clay spread the curse of Slavery over Missouri!!!

Henry Clay inflicted perpetual slavery on Arkansas by a casting vote!!!!

Henry Clay is for perpetuating it in the national domain!!!!!

Henry Clay is against its abolition in Kentucky!!!!!!

Henry Clay is the *personal enslaver*, master and tyrant, of 50 or 60 persons!!!!!!

6th. FLORIDA.—This small peninsula was purchased in the year 1820, at a cost of \$5,000,000, which, with the interest, now amounts to \$7,229,418. The estimate for its territorial government, in 1842, was \$54,529. Supposing the annual expense to have been \$30,000, its government has cost in 23 years, \$690,000; add to this its heavy military and Indian Department expenses, which would probably amount to treble the above, or, \$2,070,000—then add to the above \$45,000,000, the cost of the late Florida War or Negro Hunt, and we have an aggregate of fifty-nine millions, nine hundred and eighty-nine thousand, two hundred and eighteen dollars. And Why has not this enormous amount been a total loss to the country? We say, Why? for, it has next to no commerce of which revenue is derived, and the sale of its public land, in January, 1841, had amounted to *two per cent, only, on the cost and interest*. Have we derived any accession of strength therefrom? The question answers itself. Is it an advantage, morally or intellectually? No; But on the contrary it has been and is a moral curse. We may now ask another question. Why has this part of the “Sunny South” been a dead loss, a curse to the nation? Plainly, because the poisonous, deadly Upas of Slavery is nourished and nurtured there by the General Government.

Surely, "sin is a disgrace to any Nation."

7th. More than three-fourths of the officers of the General Government from the year 1800 to 1843 have been from Slave States.—*C. T. Torrey.*

8th. Almost one-third of the white population in the slave states, over 20 years of age cannot read.—*Ibid.*

9th. About 70 treaties have been made with foreign nations to get or increase the market for slave labor, viz: cotton, tobacco, rice, etc. But not ONE, worth naming, since the Brazil treaty, in 1808, to enlarge or get markets for Northern products, viz: Wheat, Corn, Pork, etc!—*Ibid.*

10th. Five times, since 1816, the extravagant, dishonest and pauper South has SPUNGED OUT from 100 to 200,000,000 of debt to the North, by wholesale bankruptcy.—*Ibid.*

11th. The duty on Sugar, (to benefit the South,) doubles its price.—*Ibid.*

12th. Four-fifths of the glass ware imported into the United States, is consumed in the Free States, and pays a revenue duty of from 112 to 125 per cent.—*Ibid.*

13th. Two-thirds of the United States army, as well as *most* of the navy are *constantly on hand* to keep down "contented and happy beings," panting to be free!!—*Ibid.*

14th. Four-fifths of the expenses of Indian wars have been in the South.—*Ibid.*

15th. Three-fifths of the cost of the public lands, has been at the South, while two-thirds of the funds derived from the sales has been from the North.—*Ibid.*

16th. Henry Clay's Whig plan of distributing the public lands would give slaveholders four million dollars, in every twenty millions, more than their share.—*Ibid.*

17th. J. C. Calhoun's Democratic plan would give three hundred millions of dollars to nine slave-holding states, and only about one hundred millions to six free states.—*Ibid.*

18th. The South receives three-fourths of all the patronage of the General Government, and three-fourths of the cash to pay them, is drawn from the pockets of Northern freemen.—*Ibid.*

19th. Slavery gives one producer to five consumers. Freedom gives one producer to two consumers. Hence, the former cannot support itself, and the tax it levies on Northern freemen for its support cannot be less than thirty millions yearly.

20th. Crime in Kentucky is 900 per cent more frequent than in New York, according to relative population.—*Ibid.*

21st. In the year 1843 the U. S. Mail was carried in the North or Free States 22,733,383 miles, and cost only \$1,508,423, in the South or Slave States, it was carried a less distance by 3,163,400 miles, and yet cost \$70,859 more!! Why?

22d. The salaries of the District Judges of the United States, for the year 1843, were, in the North or free states, \$23,300—in the South, or slave states, \$37,300.

22d. The Charges de Affairs appointed in '43 were, three from the free states and nine from the slave states.

SENTIMENTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Mr. Pickens, in speaking of the Declaration of Independence, said: "True, it is an abstract truth,—it can have NO REAL, ACTUAL existence. I lay down this proposition as universally true, that there is not, nor ever was, a society organized under one political system, for a period long enough to constitute an era, *where one class would not, practically and substantially, own another class, in some shape or form.*

All society settles down into a classification of capitalists and laborers. *The former will own the latter—as exists in the Southern States of this Union.* If LABORERS ever obtain the political power of a country, it is, in fact, in a state of revolution." How highly this pink of a Democrat values a man that earns his bread by the sweat of his brow!!

But again, Ex-governor McDuffie, in his message to the Legislature of South Carolina, in 1836-7, said: "If we look into the elements of which all political communities are composed, *it will be found that servitude, in some form, is one of its essential constituents;*" then, speaking of the "different offices of society, some of which," he says, "are regarded as *degraded,*" he adds: "Where these offices are performed by members of the *political community*, a dangerous element is introduced into the body politic. Hence the alarming tendency to violate the rights of property by agrarian legislation, which is beginning to be manifested in the older states, where UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE prevails, without *domestic slavery.*"

Again: On the 10th day of January, 1840, John C. Calhoun, in the Senate of the United States, said: "We regard it (slavery) as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world. * * Every plantation is a little community with *the master at its head*, who concentrates in himself the united interests of capital and labor, of which he is the common representative."

Judge Harper of S. Carolina pronounces the declaration that, 'all men are created free and equal'—"a bold dogma," and says: "It is the order of nature, and of God, that the being of superior FACULTIES and KNOWLEDGE, and, therefore, of *superior power*, SHOULD CONTROL AND DISPOSE OF THOSE WHO ARE INFERIOR. *It is as much in the order of nature, that men should ENSLAVE EACH OTHER, as that animals should prey on each other.* Would you confer a benefit to the *horse or ox*, by giving him a cultivated understanding or fine feelings? So far as the MERE LABORER has the pride, the knowledge or the aspiration of a FREEMAN, HE IS UNFITTED for his situation, and *must doubly feel his infelicity.* If there are *sordid, servile*, and LABORIOUS OFFICES to be performed is it not better that there should be *sordid, servile, and laborious beings to perform them?*

These extracts, Fellow Citizens, bring to view the light in which labor and laborers appear in the eye of those who stand at the helm of the great democratic ship; and, we wish, now, to show you the view those at the helm of the ship Whiggery entertain of you and your occupations.

WHIG SENTIMENTS.

Watkins Leigh, of Virginia, holds that "those who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, in political economy, fill exactly the same place as the slaves!"—"Can or do those who depend on their daily labor for their daily subsistence, ever enter into political affairs? They never do—never will—never can." Whether they never do—never will—never can, or not, we are fully convinced that such men as Leigh, would that it never were so.

A short time ago, in a debate in Congress, in which the aristocratic tendency of the West Point Seminary was hinted at, Mr. Holmes of South Carolina observed: "This cry may do very well among the FARMERS, but it would not do on the sea-board, and among the ENLIGHTENED people of this country"—doubtless supposing farmers to be on a level with their abject slaves.

Farmers, Mechanics, Working Men! Such are the sentiments with which slaveholders regard you. Such are their views of FREE LABOR. "In these views both parties are agreed." Can those men be expected to care for your interests? Will they legislate for the protection of your labor, for the extension of your markets? It will not do to say: 'But these are sentiments

of the South, only; for, the South rules the North, hence hear John Randolph in Congress. "We do not govern them (the people of the North) by our *black slaves*, but, by their OWN WHITE SLAVES." At another time he says: "*We know what we are doing*—We have conquered you, (speaking of Northern numbers,) and we can, and we will conquer you again. Aye, sir, we will drive you to the wall, and when we have you there, once more, we *mean to keep you there and nail you down like base money.*" Upon these men your party leaders rely for success. Their will is to determine the policy of the country. Their mandate is law.—

MISCELLANEOUS.

"WELL, I SHOULD LIKE TO SEE THE NEGROES FREE, BUT, I DON'T WANT THEM HERE, AMONG US."—Although we cannot see that the "don't want" of a mind prejudiced, renders void the God-given right to human beings, to "dwell on all (or any part) of the face of the earth," and although it is matter of astonishment how men professedly followers of him who gave this right can for an instant harbor such an objection. Yet, as it is sometimes advisable not to answer certain persons according to their folly, we shall endeavor to show how little reason there is for such apprehensions. And to commence, we would ask the fearful soul—What should induce them to come here? Surely you will not say, "the preference they have to a Northern climate." Neither will it be urged that a demand for agriculturists would induce them to migrate. No! but on the contrary. Climate, demand for labor, price paid for labor, love of country, lack of that unholy prejudice, (which in the North, now, grinds even the free negro to the dust,) as well as those associations that linger around the home of our childhood, would act upon them like cords, stronger than those which bound Sampson, of old. Do you doubt this assertion? Let facts and figures convince you of its truth. By the census of 1840 we are informed that there were in this country 386,265 free Negroes, of which 170,756 were in the free states, and (doubtless seven-tenths of these are such as were set free in the eastern States, or the children of such,) and 215,507, in the Slave States. Giving the latter an excess over the former of 44,747. We have only to ask, if the fears above hinted at, are not groundless, why these forty-four thousand do not come to the North?

"Give me liberty, or give me death."—PATRICK HENRY,

I AM AN ABOLITIONIST.—AIR—"Auld Lang Syne."

1st. I am an Abolitionist!

I glory in the name;
Tho' now by Slavery's minions hiss'd,
And cover'd o'er with shame,
It is a spell of light and pow'r—
The watchword of the free—
Who spurns it in this trial hour.
A *craven* soul is he.

2d. I am an Abolitionist!

Then urge me not to pause;
For, joyfully, do I enlist
In Freedom's sacred cause.
A nobler work the world ne'er saw,
All men to disenthral;
I am a soldier for the war,
Whatever may befall!

3d. I am an Abolitionist—

Oppression's deadly foe;
In God's great strength, I will resist,
And lay the monster low;
In God's great name do I demand,
To all be freedom given,
That peace and joy may fill the land
And songs go up to heaven.

4th. I am an Abolitionist!

No threat shall awe my soul,
No perils cause me to desist,
No bribes my acts control;
A freeman will I live and die—
In sunshine and in shade;
And raise my voice for liberty—
Of naught on earth afraid.

5th. I am an Abolitionist—

The tyrant's hate and dread—
The friend of all who are oppressed.
A price is on my head!
My country is the wide, wide world,
My countrymen mankind.
Down to the dust be slavery hurl'd!
All servile chains unbind!

TARIFF! TARIFF!! TARIFF!!!

WONDERFUL COINCIDENCE!

"A discriminating Tariff, for revenue purposes only, and which will incidentally protect American industry."—M. VAN BUREN.

"It is the true democratic doctrine, as far as I understand it, to give this incidental protection to agriculture and manufactures."—R. M. JOHNSON.

"In adjusting these duties, I shall never abandon the principle of discriminating in favor of such branches of home industry as may be necessary, 'to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to national independence and safety in time of war,' and this, more especially, after such manufactures, have been established, at immense expense on the faith of your laws.—JAMES BUCHANAN. (Vide Congressional Globe, for session 1841-42, page, 951.)

"And that in the imposition of Duties necessary with the proceeds of the public lands, to provide this revenue, incidental protection should be afforded to such branches of American industry as may require it."—GEN. CASS.

"I am, therefore, for a tariff for revenue, with such incidental protection as may be afforded, without oppressing any particular interest of our national industry.—Whig Gov. JONES, of Tennessee.

In the report of the great speech of H. Clay, at Lexington, Ky., in the Lexington (Whig) Intelligencer is the following statement, upon the question of the tariff and distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, Mr. Clay conclusively showed that the whigs in Congress had done EVERY THING that could be expected of them; they had succeeded in passing a tariff which, while it affords sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration of the government, at the same time affords adequate incidental protection to American industry.

From the Ohio Statesman.

"In fixing the rates of a tariff, my opinion is, that the object in view should be, to raise the revenue needed by government, leaving the interests engaged in manufactures to enjoy the incidental advantage which the levy of such duties will afford to them.

JAMES K. POLK.

Columbia, May 15th, 1843."

Whigs and Democrats, examine these extracts, and then if you can, make up your minds as to what constitutes the great

bone of contention, which your party leaders are so anxious you should keep in mind when you go to the polls. Aye, sirs: The mountains are said to be in labor, and finally, out will creep a mouse!!

WHO IS BIRNEY.

James Gillespie Birney, the Liberty candidate for the presidency, is a native of Kentucky. He was born Feb. 4, 1792, and is now 51 years of age. His father, the late James Birney, Esq., of Danville, was a native of Ireland, but emigrated to Kentucky in early life, where he became a wealthy planter, and the holder of a large number of slaves. The son was educated at Princeton College, N. J., and studied law in Philadelphia, we believe with the Hon. Alexander J. Dallas.—Returning to Kentucky, he married a lady of great worth, the worthy partner of his eventful fortunes, and a help-meet of his useful life, and then devoted himself to his profession, sharing largely in the respect of his fellow-citizens until 1818, when he removed to Alabama and engaged in planting, in the neighborhood of Huntsville. He afterwards resumed his profession in Huntsville, and in addition to a large and lucrative private practice, held for several years the office of solicitor general, of northern Alabama, and was looked to as one of the most rising men of his age in the State. He was elected by the legislature one of the trustees of the State University, and by the Board was commissioned to visit the North, and procure officers and teachers for the college. He was also a candidate for presidential elector, in 1828, along with the Hon. Mr. Dellet. He served also, one year in the legislature of Ala. and aided in electing Col. King to the U. States Senate. He had before been a member of the Legislature of his native State.

In 1826 a great change took place in his religious views, and he united with the Presbyterian church, of which he has ever since been an exemplary member. In humility, placableness, benevolence, and conscientious uprightness, he has eminently adorned his Christian profession. His religious feelings soon directed his thoughts to the evil of slavery, and he embraced the colonization scheme, looking on it "as a germ of effort capable of expansion adequate to our largest necessities in the extermination of slavery." In 1832 his zeal in the cause led him to give up his profession and become an agent for the American Colonization Society, and great expectations were formed by the managers, from his talents and fidelity. But

his hope of enlisting the philanthropy of slaveholders in favor of the slaves, was taken away by bitter experience, and after a year's labor with little success, he left the work, and removed his family back to Ky., with a deliberate resolution there to make a stand against slavery. In December, 1833, he, with eight others, all slaveholders, formed a society at Lexington for the relief of the State from slavery, by adopting the *post nati* principle, i. e., to free the children of the slaves as soon as they were of age.—Of this scheme he became the ardent and active advocate, until experience taught him its inefficacy. In January, 1834, he was chosen one of the Vice Presidents of the Kentucky Colonization Society. His mind was incessantly occupied with the subject of slavery, reading every work he could lay his hands on, and talking of it in all circles. About this time he was elected one of the trustees of the Presbyterian college at Danville, and an arrangement was made for his permanent engagement in the college as at professor; but some timid friends becoming alarmed lest his opinions on slavery should injure the institution, he at once, with characteristic disinterestedness, submitted the matter to the faculty. Their decision that it was expedient for him not to hold the office, made no alteration in his friendly feelings towards them or the college; for at a subsequent period of excitement, when it was feared the college would suffer from the abolitionism of Professors Munsell and Buchanan, he offered to pay fifty dollars each to ten young men of good character who desired an education and were unable to meet the expense.

We now come to the commencement of his new career, which has made him in the sight of the nation and of the world, the foremost practical laborer in the cause of immediate EMANCIPATION. Early in the summer of 1834, his mind became fully settled on the great truths of the sinfulness of slavery, and the duty of immediate emancipation. He forthwith emancipated all his slaves, and on the 15th of July addressed a long letter to the Rev. Thornton J. Mills, secretary of the Kentucky Colonization Society, resigning his office in that society, and giving the reasons of his new position.

This letter had a very wide circulation, and produced a powerful impression. The Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate, Aug. 14, said of it: "Mr. Birney was for a long time a citizen of our town, and his talents, his attainments as a scholar, his happy and fluent pen, his pure and unexceptionable morals, had won for him a high degree of respect and esteem from all classes of society." Mr. Garrison, in the Liberator, spoke of it as "one of the most important documents that the anti slavery cause has yet produced in this country; it contains nothing superfluous, nothing tame; as a composition it is chaste, vigorous and eloquent; its logic is clear, compact, invincible."

From the eloquent conclusion we copy a sentence admirably expressing the two great classes of considerations by which he was moved: "When I recur to my own observation, through a life of more than forty years, of the anti-republican tendencies of slavery, and take up our most solemn state paper, and there see that 'all men are created equal, and have a right that is inalienable, to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,' I feel a settled conviction of mind, that slavery as it exists, among us, is opposed to the very essence of our government, and that by prolonging it we are *living down* the foundation principle of our happy institutions. When I take up the book of God's love, and there read, 'whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them,' my conviction is not the less thorough that slavery now is sinful in his sight."

The Rev. Dr. Cox, of New York, said of the transaction: "A Birney has shaken the continent by putting down his foot; and his fame will be envied before his arguments answered or their force forgotten."

In April following, a Kentucky Anti Slavery Society was formed, and measures were taken to establish a paper in Kentucky, called the Philanthropist, with Mr. Birney as editor. The paper was defeated by the timidity and treachery of his printer, who sold the materials to the slaveholders, and refused to fulfil his contract.—Mr. B. thereupon resolved to remove to Cincinnati, but before he had settled his family there he was waited on by an official gentleman, who assured him that his paper "would produce an explosion of mobocratic elements, more violent than ever was known before," and that "respectable and influential gentlemen would encourage it by their silence and acquiescence." Anxious to avoid the imputation of a willingness to trifle with the public peace, Mr. Birney concluded to have the paper issued at New Richmond; about twenty miles from Cincinnati, but he himself remained in the city. The paper was issued on the 1st of January, 1836. On the 22d, the mob spirit came to a head, and a great meeting was summoned, to take into consideration what should be done with the Philanthropist, but Mr. Birney calmly met the storm, attended the meeting, and amid threats to take his life, addressed them with such power of persuasion and such cogency of argument that no violence was attempted. The mayor of the city presided at this meeting, assisted by Judge Burnet, and other distinguished citizens. In April he removed his press to the city. In July, when the place was filled with the usual influx of slaveholders; the printing office was burglariously broken open in the night and the press and types damaged. On the 23d, a great meeting was called in the market house, headed by Judge Burke, the P. Master and a minister of the Gospel, where it was resolved to insist on the immediate discontinuance of the Philanthro-

piet. The committee to take charge of the business was composed of J. Burnet, R. Buchanan, Wm. Green, D. T. Disney, N. Longworth, other men of standing, a majority of them members of different churches. The daily press (except Hammond's Gazette) was filled with inflammatory articles. For weeks Mr. Birney's life had been considered in danger, yet he never left his post, unless to encounter new dangers, in lecturing about the State. The publishers firmly but temperately told the committee from the market-house that the paper could not stop. In the evening a large body of the people assembled and demolished the types and press, tore down some houses occupied by unoffending persons of color, visited the houses of Mr. Birney and several other abolitionists and then proceeded down Main Street, where they were complimented by the Mayor for their good intentions "To punish the guilty and leave the innocent," and then advised to go home, as they "had done enough for one night." On the 27th September the paper re-appeared, its editorials breathing the same calm unawed determinations as ever. In his first editorial article on resuming, he says: "Shall it be said that LIFE and FORTUNE, and HONOR, should not be hazarded—that the CONSTITUTION, and LAW, and LIBERTY, may be restored to their lost thrones, and sway their mild sceptre without a rival! No—this must be done by those who would rather themselves die freemen than live slaves; or our country, glorious as has been her hope, is gone forever."

This conscientious, prayerful, calm, self-sacrificing and undaunted spirit, buoyed up with the justice of his cause and the warm hopes of yet being instrumental in the salvation of his country, carried him through all the persecutions which servile and slave holding malice could devise, and gradually won his way to the confidence and respect of the wise and good; so that he entered upon the second year of the publication of his paper in comparative peace. Before the close of 1837, he removed his family to New York, where he entered upon the office of secretary of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

His labors during the three years that he occupied the station are extensively known. Coming as he did, from the midst of slavery, himself a reformed slave holder, a philanthropic observer of things, his cautious statements, manifest sincerity, candid method of arguing, and persuasive earnestness of manner, gave a peculiar charm and power to his public addresses, and did much to give stability and dignity to the anti-slavery enterprise.

The exigencies of the cause during those years called for the consideration of many great questions of municipal, constitutional and international law, in their bearings upon slavery; and in the discussion of these points, Mr. Birney showed himself truly great as a jurist and statesman.

In the year 1839, Mr. Birney visited his aged father, from whom he had been several years separated by the excitements of the times. His reception was very cordial from all his friends, including the late Gov. Clarke and other leading men of Kentucky.

His father having died without a will, he and a brother-in-law were the only persons legally interested in the estate. At his request, in the division of the estate, the slaves, twenty one in number, were all set off to him; and as soon as the necessary documents could be executed, he set them all free. He was thus enabled to execute a purpose formed long before, of freeing all his father's slaves at his own expense. The deed of emancipation is as follows:

“KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS,

That I, James G. Birney, late of Kentucky, but now having my residence in the city of New York, believing that slaveholding is inconsistent with natural justice, with the precepts and spirit of the Christian religion, and with the declaration of American Independence, and wishing to testify in favor of them all, do hereby emancipate and forever set free, the following named slaves, which have come in my possession, as one of the heirs of my father, the late JAMES BIRNEY, of Jefferson county, Kentucky. they being all the slaves held by said JAMES BIRNEY, deceased, at the time of his death.

Then follow their names and descriptions, and the deed concludes: “In testimony of the above I have hereunto set my name and affixed my seal, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine.

JAMES G. BIRNEY.” [Seal.]

And this, Christian reader, is the man for whom, as candidate for the presidency of the United States, the slave solicits your support. Shall we have it?

In 1840, Mr. Birney attended the first “World’s Convention” in London, and was one of the vice-presidents of that august body. He spent some months in England, traveling and attending public meetings. He also visited the green Island, and the place of his father’s nativity, but found we believe, only one member remaining of his father’s family—an aged aunt. At Dublin he was introduced by Mr. O’Connell upon the Platform of the Corn Exchange, as a man worthy of the highest honors his country could bestow. Since his return, he has retired upon the shattered remnant of fortune which emancipation, and suretyship, and seven years’ devotion to the labors of philanthropy have left, consisting of a tract of new land on the Saginaw river, in Michigan, where he has hardened his hands by literal toil such as his distinguished slaveholding competitors would think only belonged to *slaves* either white or black.

(Continued from 2d page of cover.)

Consuls, 33 last, S. over N. 200,000, Navy, Chief Officers, 52 last, S. over N. 400,000. Fortifications, S. over N. 12,000,000 Secretaries, and Clerks of Bureaus, S. over N. 2,000,000. Building 6 Jails in the District Columbia, to aid in the abominable Slave trade, 197,000. Va. claims for services performed in the Revolution, overdrawn by *forged paper*, (see Mr. Halls speech in Congress) over 3,000,000. Thus much over the North, while they ought not to have received as much!! For our population exceed theirs in number, wealth and intelligence, and we ought to have had the majority of officers, and we have to furnish all the cash, as we have shown above. *This is not all.* The Florida negro hunt cost the nation 40,000,000 dollars. Purchase of Louisiana and Florida thus increasing the slave States, and adding to the burdens and horrors of slavery, 20,000,000. They have cost since their purchase as much more 20,000,000. Removing Indians in violation of the most solemn treaties by a slave holding administration \$47,000,000 United States Bank capital sunk at the south owned at the North \$21,000,000. Post Office at N. overpaid last year \$600,000 while the S was defunct 571,000, *thus we have to pay their Postage.* Look at another fact. There being a surplus revenue in the Treasury, it was so divided that each slaveholder able to own 5 slaves received as much as 4 N. freeman, one with 10 slaves, as much as 7 N. freemen, one with 50 slaves as much as 31 N freemen, one 100 slaves as much as 61 N. freemen, and in that proportion for more or less in number.— And thus they received of our proportion 3,400,000 dollars.

Here then we have in DOLLARS an answer to the oft repeated question! WHAT HAS THE NORTH TO DO WITH SLAVERY? LOOK AT IT AGAIN! TEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY MILLIONS, EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. Look at it again, we say, and tell us are you willing to give your influence to extend and perpetuate this wholesale system of robbery, or even by inactivity allow those who are the avowed enemies of free labor and free laborers, so to extend its dominions as to set back the epoch of emancipation to a period much further than it can possibly be at the present time and under existing circumstances, Remember! the guardians of the *peculiar institutions* are hard to beat, and unless we are wakeful and vigilant that will be done which many prayers and tears will not undo.

Our reasons for re-publishing the above article are, 1st: Last year's Almanack had but a very limited circulation. 2d, It is a *pocket argument*!!

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